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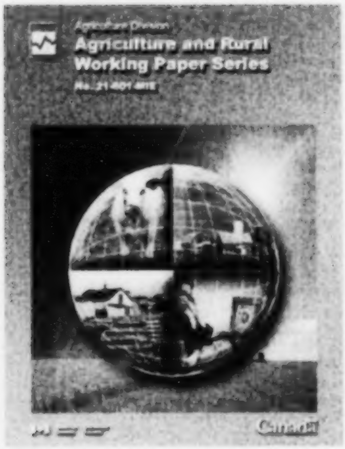
Definitions of "Rural"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by Valerie du Plessis, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman
and Heather Clemenson

Agriculture Division
Jean Talon Building, 12th floor, Ottawa, K1A 0T6

Telephone: 1 800-465-1991

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Prepared by

Valerie du Plessis, Roland Beshiri and Ray D. Bollman
Research and Rural Data Section, Agriculture Division
Statistics Canada

Heather Clemenson
Rural Secretariat, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Statistics Canada, Agriculture Division
Jean Talon Building, 12th floor
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

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The responsibility of the analysis and interpretation of the results is that of the author and not of Statistics Canada.

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Abstract

Several definitions of "rural" are available for national and provincial analysis using the databases at Statistics Canada. We compare six in this paper. Each definition emphasizes different criteria (population size, density, context) and has different associated thresholds. The size of the territorial units (building blocks) from which each definition is constructed also varies.

As a result, an analyst's choice of "rural" definition matters. Different definitions generate a different number of "rural" people. Even if the number of "rural" people is the same, different people will be classified as "rural" within each definition. In general, each definition provides a similar analytical conclusion (e.g., rural people have lower employment rates and lower incomes than the Canadian average) but the level of each characteristic differs for each definition of rural.

We recommend, therefore, that analysts consider the scale of a "rural" issue – whether it is local, community or regional – before selecting a definition. This will influence the type of territorial unit upon which to focus the analysis and the appropriate definition to use.

We also encourage analysts to consider which geographic dimensions are most relevant to the issue at hand – population size, population density, labour market or settlement context – and then choose a definition that incorporates these dimensions.

Rather than using one of the existing definitions, one option available to the analyst is to assign one (or more) "degrees of rurality" to each territorial unit. This may be specific to a policy debate or sub-national issue. Another option is to cross-classify two definitions of rural in order to focus on a specific sub-sector of the rural population.

Our recommendation

We strongly suggest that the appropriate definition should be determined by the question being addressed; however, if we were to recommend one definition as a starting-point or benchmark for understanding Canada's rural population, it would be the **"rural and small town"** definition. This is the population living in towns and municipalities outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres (i.e. outside the commuting zone of centres with population of 10,000 or more).

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Appendices

The appendices listed below are now available on Statistics Canada's Web Site (http://www.statcan.ca). From the ***Our products and services*** page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Agriculture*.

Appendix A – History of Changes to the Definition of "Urban Area" and "Rural Area"
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1.0 Introduction

Rural policy analysts often start with the question, "*What is the size of the rural population?*" We suggest that an appropriate response is, "*The answer depends upon the issue you are addressing. Why are you asking?*"

An answer to this second question is important because several alternative definitions of "rural" are available for national and provincial level policy analysis in Canada. The challenge is to decide which definition to use.

The following are examples of definitions that researchers have used to delineate the "rural" population within the databases at Statistics Canada:

- Census "rural areas"
- "Rural and small town" (RST) and "metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zones" (MIZ)
- OECD[1] "rural communities"
- OECD "predominantly rural regions"
- "Non-metropolitan regions" (modified Beale codes)
- "Rural" postal codes

Our objective, in this paper, is to provide information on the overlap and differences among these six alternatives so that analysts can make more informed choices about which definition(s) to use.

1.1 Research Design

We begin by describing and comparing the building blocks, geographic criteria and rural/urban thresholds of the six definitions listed above.

We then ask – "*Does it matter which definition is used for rural research and policy analysis?*" We answer this question in three parts:

Central question:

Does definition matter?

- **Size of "rural" population**: We compare the size of the "rural" population of Canada, the provinces and territories that results using each definition.

- **Population overlap:** We determine the extent to which the alternative definitions overlap the same population. We do this by grouping the selected definitions into twelve pairs, matching each definition of "rural" with the other alternatives,[2] and cross-tabulating the "rural" populations captured by the definitions in each pair at the Canada and provincial/territorial levels.

---

[1] The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has 29 member countries. See <http://www.oecd.org> for more information, including a list of member countries.

[2] It was not possible to "pair" the "rural" postal code definition with the two OECD definitions or the "non-metropolitan regions" definition due to limitations of the database and the inexact match between postal code areas and standard census geography.

- **Socio-economic indicator results:** We compare several key socio-economic indicator results for the six definitions nationally. We also compare the results when these indicators are applied to the overlapping and non-overlapping populations produced by the above cross-tabulations at the Canada level.

Based on the results of this research, *What are our recommendations for analysts who are faced with the decision of which definition of "rural" to use?* We turn to this question at the end of the paper and propose a strategy for selecting a definition of "rural" based on the scale and geographic dimensions of the issue at hand. We also describe two other options. Rather than using one of the existing definitions of "rural," an analyst could:

- assign *degrees of rurality* to territorial units that are specific to a policy debate or sub-national development issue,
- *cross-classify* two definitions.

Data source: The data presented throughout this paper are from custom tabulations of Statistics Canada's 1996 Census of Population, long questionnaire, private household population. Canada's private household population includes individuals who occupy private dwellings. Foreign residents and institutional residents are excluded.

2.0 Six Alternative Definitions of "Rural"

Much has been written on the concept of "rural." The treatises of alternative views are numerous and varied. One of the longstanding debates concerns whether "rural" is a *geographical concept*, a location with identifiable boundaries on a map, or whether it is a *social representation*, a community of interest, a culture and way of life.[3]

This paper focuses on geographical classifications of "rural." Within geographic spheres, there are also numerous definitions and debates concerning the meaning of "rural." Is "rural" a geographic form, distinct from "urban," that can be identified using measures such as population size or population density in a given area? Is "rural-urban" a continuum defined by functional relationships between people and space? To what extent is the regional context a determining factor when "rural" boundaries are drawn?

In this section, we first describe the geographic "building blocks" and then compare the distinguishing features of six alternative definitions of "rural."

2.1 Building Blocks for Classifying a Geographic Space as Rural

Geographic analysis of survey data is limited, to a certain extent, by the organization of records within a database. Within the census database, for example, analysts have the choice of retrieving data for a number of standard territorial units (see Statistics Canada, 1999a: 171, for more details). Each territorial unit may be considered a "building block" for classifying geographic space. Since we are focussing on geographical classifications of "rural," individuals are classified as rural if they live in a territorial unit that is classified as rural.[4]

All but one of the definitions summarized below are constructed using territorial units from the hierarchy of census geography. The smallest of these territorial units or building blocks is the group of households that is enumerated by one census enumerator – an *enumeration area* (EA) (see Figure 1). EAs may be grouped into *designated places* (DPLs), which are small, unincorporated communities, or *census sub-divisions* (CSDs), which are incorporated towns and municipalities. CSDs may be grouped into *census consolidated subdivisions* (CCSs). In general, a CCS combines a smaller, more urban CSD (small town or village) with a surrounding, larger, more rural CSD to provide a broader context for a town or municipality. One important larger building block is the *census division* (CD), which is, for example, a county in eastern Canada.

As the building blocks become larger, the geographical scale expands from "neighbourhood" to "community" to "region."

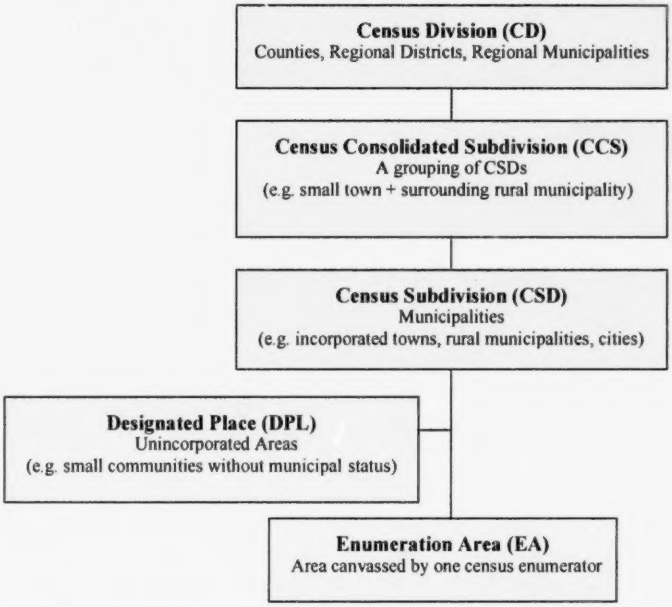
---

[3] See, for example, Halfacree (1993) and Shucksmith (1994) for a summary of this debate and a presentation of the arguments in support of "rural" as social representation.

[4] In this paper, our focus is the designation of geographic space as "rural". The same building blocks may be used for other designations of geographic space – such as tourism-destination communities or environmentally-sensitive areas or manufacturing-dependent regions, etc.

Figure 1: Building Blocks for Classifying Geographic Space as "Rural" at Statistics Canada

From the Hierarchy of Census Geography, 1996


Census Division (CD)
Counties, Regional Districts, Regional Municipalities
Census Consolidated Subdivision (CCS)
A grouping of CSDs
(e.g. small town + surrounding rural municipality)
Census Subdivision (CSD)
Municipalities
(e.g. incorporated towns, rural municipalities, cities)
Designated Place (DPL)
Unincorporated Areas
(e.g. small communities without municipal status)
Enumeration Area (EA)
Area canvassed by one census enumerator

Enumeration Areas (EAs): Geographic areas canvassed by one census enumerator, ranging in size from a maximum of about 440 dwellings in large urban areas to a minimum of about 125 dwellings in rural areas. All other units in the hierarchy of Census geography are built from EAs. In the 1996 Census, there were 49,362 EAs.

Designated Places (DPLs): DPLs are areas created by provinces to provide services and to structure fiscal arrangements for sub-municipal areas that are often within unorganized areas. DLPs are small communities where there may be some level of legislation, but the communities fall below the criteria established for municipal status (i.e. they are "sub-municipal" or unincorporated areas). In the 1996 Census, there were 828 DPLs.

Census Subdivisions (CSDs): CSDs include municipalities (i.e. incorporated towns, rural municipalities, cities, etc. as determined by provincial legislation) and their equivalent in cases such as Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories. In the 1996 Census, there were 5,984 CSDs.

Census Consolidated Subdivisions (CCSs): A CCS is a grouping of census subdivisions. The general case is where a small town (i.e. a CSD) is surrounding by a rural municipality (i.e. another CSD) and the two CSDs are consolidated for statistical purposes to form a CCS. In the 1996 Census, there were 2,607 CCSs.

Census Divisions (CDs): Established by provincial law, CDs are intermediate geographic areas between the municipality (i.e. CSD) and the province. They represent counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and other types of provincially legislated areas. In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, provincial law does not provide for these administrative geographic areas. In co-operation with these provinces, CDs have been created by Statistics Canada to facilitate the dissemination of statistical data. In the Yukon Territory, the CD is equivalent to the entire territory. In the 1996 Census, there were 288 CDs.

Source: Statistics Canada. (1999a).

2.2 Census "Rural Areas"

The 1996 census dictionary defines "rural areas" *as "sparsely populated lands lying outside urban areas"* (Statistics Canada, 1999a: 226). Urban areas are delineated mainly through the analysis of population size and density at the CSD, DPL and EA levels.[5] They have minimum populations of 1,000 and population densities of 400 or more people per square kilometre, based on the previous census population counts. For a complete list of urban area delineation rules, see Statistics Canada (1999a: 230).

Census "Rural Areas"

- **Population size**: Population living *outside* places of 1,000 people or more *OR*
- **Population density:** Population living *outside* places with densities of 400 or more people per square kilometre.
- **Building blocks:** EAs

As the residual of urban areas, "rural areas" include the population living *outside* places of 1,000 people or more or *outside* places with densities of 400 or more people per square kilometre. Taken together, rural and urban areas cover all of Canada.

Statistics Canada has published data on rural and urban areas since the first Census of Canada in 1871, four years after Confederation. Census data using the current definitions of rural and urban areas are available back to 1961. See Appendix A for a history of this definition back to 1931.

2.3 "Rural and Small Town" (RST)

"Rural and Small Town" (RST)

- **Labour market context**: Population outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres (of 10,000 or more).
- **Population size/density**: Urban areas with populations less than 10,000 are included in RST together with rural areas if they are outside the main commuting zones of larger urban centres (of 10,000 or more).
- **Building blocks:** CSDs

Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population living outside the commuting zones of larger urban centres – specifically, outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) (Mendelson and Bollman, 1998).

CMAs and CAs contain large "urban areas" (known as urban cores) together with neighbouring CSDs (municipalities) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. The degree to which a particular CSD is socially and economically integrated with the urban core is measured mainly by commuter flows, tabulated using place of work data from the census.[6]

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[5] To a limited degree, *distance* and *land usage* are also factors in the delineation of urban areas. Areas not meeting standard thresholds, for example, are designated "urban" when:

- the distance by road between two urban areas is less than 2 kilometres, or
- the difference in land area between the containing CSD (or DPL) and the land area of the contained urban population concentration is less than 10 square kilometres,
- the area in question is a commercial/industrial district, railway yard, park, airport or cemetery that was designated urban in a previous census (Statistics Canada, 1999a:230).

[6] McNiven, Puderer and Janes (2000) provide a detailed discussion of the concept of commuter flows, outlining the reasons it can be used as a measure of economic and social integration and the rationale behind Statistics Canada's use of this measure for the delineation of CMAs and CAs.

A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, and includes all neighbouring CSDs (municipalities) where:

- 50% or more of the employed labour force living in the CSD commutes to work in the urban core, or
- 25% or more of the employed labour force working in the CSD commutes to work from the urban core.

The same commuting flow thresholds apply in the delineation of CAs. The only difference is that the urban core of a CA is smaller, between 10,000 - 99,999 people. Some CSDs that do not meet the commuting flow thresholds are included to ensure spatial contiguity and/or historical comparability of CMAs and CAs.

The designation of CMAs and CAs is reviewed after each Census. New places may be designated as urban cores and/or commuting patterns may change causing new municipalities to be included in the commuting zones of CMAs or CAs. For complete details on the rules used to delineate CMAs and CAs, see Statistics Canada, 1999a: 183-190.

RST is the non-CMA/CA population. The boundaries separating RST from CMA/CA distinguish populations with less access to the labour markets of larger urban centres from those with greater access. Because this definition is based on commuter flow thresholds, it is particularly useful for labour market analysis. At the same time, its application is not limited to labour market issues. In broader terms, commuter flows proxy "access" of a population to services such as, health and education facilities, financial institutions, shopping centres, cultural centres and sports facilities. They reflect the relative influence of an "urban centre" on a "rural area" (McNiven, Puderer, and Janes, 2000).

Census data for CMA/CAs and the residual RST population (i.e. the non-CMA/CA population) are available back to 1941 using the particular CMA/CA boundaries of each census year. See Mendelson and Bollman (1998) for an analysis of RST population trends, 1966 to 1996, including an explanation of the impact of CMA/CA boundary changes during this time period for Canada, the provinces and territories.

2.3.1 "Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones"(MIZ)

MIZ is a recent refinement or extension of the CMA/CA/RST concept, developed by Statistics Canada's Geography Division "to better show the effects of metropolitan accessibility on non-metropolitan areas" (Mendelson, Murphy and Puderer, 2000). This classification system is applied at the CSD level and disaggregates RST (or non-CMA/CA) Canada into four sub-groups[7] based on size of commuting flows:

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[7] For the dissemination of 2001 census data, the Geography Division at Statistics Canada has developed a new Statistical Area Classification (SAC) that incorporates the MIZ concept. SAC classifies CSDs according to whether they are part of a CMA, a CA, one of the four MIZ sub-groups (strong MIZ, moderate MIZ, weak MIZ, no MIZ), or the territories (i.e., non-CMA/CA census subdivisions in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory).

- **Strong MIZ:** 30% or more of the employed labour force living in the CSD work in *any* CMA/CA urban core.

- **Moderate MIZ:** at least 5% but less than 30% of the employed labour force living in the CSD work in *any* CMA/CA urban core.

- **Weak MIZ:** more than 0% but less than 5% of the employed labour force living in the CSD works in *any* CMA/CA urban core.

- **No MIZ:** includes all CSDs that have a small employed labour force (less than 40 people), as well as any CSD that has no commuters to a CMA/CA urban core (i.e. none of the employed labour force living in the municipality works in *any* CMA/CA urban core).

MIZ commuting flows, like those used in the delineation of CMAs and CAs, are calculated using place of work data from the census. In contrast to CMA/CA delineation, however, MIZ recognizes the possibility of *multiple centres of attraction*. Flows of commuters from a municipality in RST Canada to employment in *any* larger urban centre (of 10,000 or more) are combined to determine the degree of influence (strong, moderate, weak or no influence) that one or more larger urban centres have on that municipality (Rambeau and Todd, 2000:3).

Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ)

- **Labour market context:** MIZ disaggregates the RST population into four sub-groups based on the size of commuting flows to *any* larger urban centre (of 10,000 or more)
- **Building blocks:** CSDs

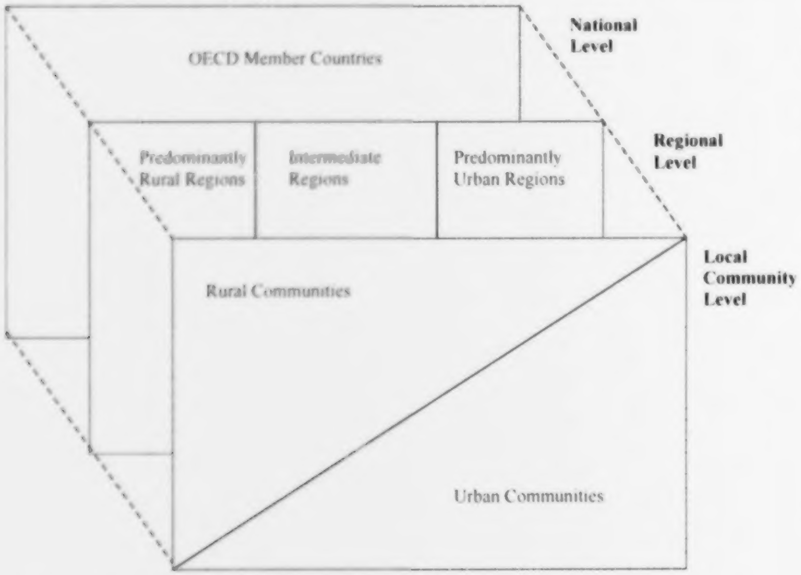
For more information on MIZ methodology, see Rambeau and Todd (2000) and McNiven, Puderer and Janes (2000).

2.4 OECD Definitions of "Rural"

The OECD definitions are part of a territorial scheme for the collection of internationally comparable "rural" data. They were developed for the Rural Indicators Project, an initiative of the OECD Rural Development Programme, launched in 1991 to support analysis and co-operation on rural development across the OECD membership (OECD 1994; OECD, 1996a; OECD, 1996b).

The OECD scheme distinguishes between two levels of geography within nations: a *local community level* and a *regional level* (see Figure 2). Local communities are defined as basic administrative units or small statistical areas. They are classified as *either rural or urban*. Regions are defined as larger administrative units or functional areas, reflecting the "wider context in which rural development takes place" (OECD, 1994: 20). They are described only as being *more or less rural*. According to OECD research, local and regional administrations generally focus on "rural" issues at the local community level, whereas national and supra-national administrations tend to design and implement "rural" initiatives at the regional level. Both levels are included in the territorial scheme of the Rural Indicators Project because they are viewed as essential for the accurate description of complex rural problems in diverse national and regional contexts (OECD, 1994:21).

Figure 2: OECD Territorial Scheme for "Rural" Data Analysis


OECD Member Countries
National Level
Predominantly Rural Regions
Intermediate Regions
Predominantly Urban Regions
Regional Level
Local Community Level
Rural Communities
Urban Communities

Source: OECD, 1994:21

2.4.1 OECD "Rural Communities"

The OECD uses a threshold of 150 inhabitants per square kilometre to identify "rural communities."[8] This definition is applied in Canada at the level of the census consolidated subdivision (CCS). Thus, all CCSs with population densities below 150 inhabitants per square kilometre are classified as "rural communities." This includes individuals living in the countryside, towns and small cities (inside and outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres).

OECD "Rural Communities"

- **Population density**: Population in communities with densities less than 150 people per square kilometre.
- **Building blocks**: CCSs

Before setting its "rural/urban" threshold at 150 inhabitants per square kilometre, the

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[8] The only exception is Japan, where the OECD applies a population density threshold of 500 inhabitants per square kilometre to distinguish between "rural communities" and "urban communities."

OECD analysed existing thresholds and settlement patterns within Member countries. A review of "national distributions of local communities by density class showed that for most countries changing the threshold to 100 or 200 inhabitants per square kilometre would not lead to major changes in the share of rural population" (OECD, 1994:24).

2.4.2 OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"

The OECD distinguishes between three types of regions depending on the share of population living in "rural communities:"

- **Predominantly rural regions**: more than 50% of the population lives in a "rural community,"
- **Intermediate regions**: between 15% and 50% of the population lives in a "rural community,"
- **Predominantly urban regions**: less than 15% of the population lives in a "rural community."[9]

OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"

- **Settlement context**: Population in regions where more than 50 percent of the people live in an OECD "rural community."
- **Building blocks**: CDs

This definition is applied in Canada at the level of the census division (CD).

To recognize diversity in "predominantly rural regions," Statistics Canada has identified three sub-groups using a Beale Code approach: those "adjacent to metropolitan centres"[10], "not adjacent to metropolitan centres"[11], and "northern regions"[12].

For more information on the OECD territorial scheme and definitions of rural, see OECD (1994). For a list of the OECD community and regional codes for Canadian CCSs and CDs in 1996, see Appendix H.

2.5 "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale codes)

This American classification system was adapted for Canadian non-metropolitan analysis by Ehrensaft (1990). The original codes were developed by Calvin Beale at the United States Department of Agriculture in 1975 and are often referred to as "Beale codes." Ehrensaft's "modified Beale codes" (see Table 1) are applied in Canada to census divisions (CDs).

In this classification system, settlement context is as important as population size and density. Two dimensions of "non-metropolitan" settlement context are emphasized:

- adjacency (or lack of adjacency) to a metropolitan area, and

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[9] There are four exceptions. The following CDs are coded "predominantly urban" even though, in each case, more than 15% of residents live in a "rural community":

- Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth (includes city of Hamilton, Ontario),
- Middlesex County (includes city of London, Ontario),
- Alberta Census Division No.11 (includes city of Edmonton),
- Capital Regional District (includes the city of Victoria, British Columbia).

[10] See Table 1, codes 4,6,8.

[11] See Table 1, codes 5,7,9.

[12] See Table 1, code 10.

- the type of settlement that predominates the local demography (i.e. small cities, small towns, or rural settlements).

Table 1: “Modified Beale Codes” for Canadian Non-Metropolitan Analysis

---

Metropolitan Regions

Major metropolitan:
Central and fringe census divisions (CDs) of urban settlements of 1 million or more people
Code 0 – Central CDs of urban settlements of 1 million or more people
Code 1 – Fringe CDs of urban settlements of 1 million or more people

Mid-sized metropolitan:
Code 2 – CDs containing urban settlements of 250,000 to 999,999 people

Smaller metropolitan:
Code 3 – CDs containing urban settlements of 50,000 to 249,999 people

---

Non- Metropolitan Regions

Non-metropolitan small city zone:
Non-metropolitan CDs containing urban settlements of 20,000-49,999 people
Code 4 – adjacent to a metropolitan area
Code 5 – not adjacent to a metropolitan area

Small town zone:
Non-metropolitan CDs containing urban settlements of 2,500 to 19,999 people
Code 6 – adjacent to a metropolitan area
Code 7 – not adjacent to a metropolitan area

Predominantly rural:
Non-metropolitan CDs containing no urban settlements (i.e., no places of 2,500 or more people)
Code 8 – adjacent to a metropolitan area
Code 9 – not adjacent to a metropolitan area

Northern hinterland:
Code 10 – CDs that are entirely or in major part north of the following parallels by region: Newfoundland, 50th; Quebec and Ontario, 49th; Manitoba, 53rd; Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, 54th; and all of the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut

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Sources: Ehrensaft (1990) and Ehrensaft and Beeman (1992).

“Metropolitan regions” (also referred to by Ehrensaft as “metropolitan areas”) are CDs containing Canada’s “major urban settlements” (of 50,000 or more people). “Urban settlements” are defined as places with populations of 2,500 or more (following the American concept of “urban”[13]).

Metropolitan regions are subdivided into three groups based on urban settlement size: *major metropolitan* (urban populations of 1 million or more), *mid-sized metropolitan* (urban populations of 250,000 to 999,999) and *smaller metropolitan* (urban populations of 50,000 to 249,999). In the case of major metropolitan regions (1 million residents or more), a separate

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[13] See Weiss, Ratcliffe and Torrieri (1993) for more details on American geographic concepts.

"Non-Metropolitan Regions"
(Ehrensaft's "Beale codes")

- **Settlement context**: Population living outside regions with major urban settlements of 50,000 or more people. Non-metropolitan areas are subdivided into three groups based on settlement type, and a fourth based on location in the North. The groups based on settlement type are further divided into "metropolitan adjacent" and "not adjacent" categories.
- **Population size**: Non-metropolitan regions include urban settlements with populations of less than 50,000 people and areas with no urban settlements (where "urban settlements" are defined as places with a population of 2,500 or more).
- **Building blocks**: CDs

code is assigned depending on whether a CD is central or more peripheral within the metropolitan area (see Table 1). Non-metropolitan regions – those not forming all or part of a metropolitan region – are subdivided into three groups based on the type of settlements they contain (i.e. non-metropolitan small city zone, small town zone and predominantly rural) and a fourth based on location in the North. The first three non-metropolitan groups are further divided into "metropolitan adjacent" and "not adjacent" categories (see Table 1).

Researchers in Statistics Canada's Micro-economic Analysis Division recently attempted to replicate Ehrensaft's eleven codes for analysis of the changing geography of Canada's manufacturing sector, 1976 to 1997; however, they encountered several difficulties because of the lack of documentation describing the original classification process. They also found that many of Ehrensaft's non-metropolitan categories included only a small number of manufacturing plants, which would have resulted in the suppression of some results in order to preserve confidentiality. To overcome these difficulties, they modified Ehrensaft's codes, collapsing the original eleven categories into six. Then they replicated the modified codes for Canada's census divisions, for each census year, 1976 to 1996.

Ehrensaft's original codes have been used for several research initiatives at Statistics Canada, including the identification of adjacent, non-adjacent and northern regions within OECD "predominantly rural regions" (discussed earlier in Section 2.4.2). They will continue to be used by Statistics Canada's Research and Rural Data Section, where comparability with previously published results is an issue. However, we recommend that future researchers use the modified classification system, based on six codes, because this system has the distinct advantages of being internally consistent and replicable over time.

The cross-tabulations in the data appendices of this paper are based on the original eleven codes. Please refer to Appendix I for more information on the modified six-code system.

2.6 "Rural" Postal Codes

A "rural" postal code denotes an area where there are no letter carriers – residents go to the post office or the corner postal box to pick-up their mail. A zero (0) in the second position of the postal code identifies a "rural" postal code. As a group, postal codes with "0" in the second position are also referred to as "rural" forward sortation areas (or "rural" FSAs).

"Rural" postal codes are not explicitly attached to dwellings as are civic addresses. These routes straddle several enumeration areas, often crossing boundaries of standard geographic areas such as municipalities (CSDs), groupings of municipalities (CCSs), counties, regional districts and/or regional municipalities (CDs).[14]

"Rural" Postal Codes

- **Rural route delivery area**: Areas serviced by rural route mail delivery from a post office or postal station. "0" in the second position of a postal code denotes a "rural" postal code (also referred to as a "rural" forward sortation area ("rural" FSA)).
- **Building blocks**: Canada Post geography

This paper uses data from the 1996 Census of Population for analysis of population overlap and socio-economic indicator results. For this reason, we have used the 1996 postal code boundaries for our analysis. It is important to note that Canada Post has made numerous changes to the postal code system since 1996. For example, "0" is no longer used in the second position of postal codes in New Brunswick or most of Quebec. Thus, using the second character of the postal code as an indicator of a "rural" area will not be possible in all provinces in the future.[15]

For more information on "rural" postal codes refer to Statistics Canada (1999b).

2.7 Discussion and Summary

For national level analysis in Canada, at least six alternative definitions of "rural" are available. Each definition emphasizes different geographic criteria such as population size, population density, labour market context or settlement context and has different associated thresholds (see Table 2).

The criteria used to classify geographic space as "rural" in the census "rural areas," OECD "rural communities," and OECD "predominantly rural regions" definitions are measures of geographic *form* – population size and/or population density in a given area. In the case of the "rural and small town" definition and its disaggregation into metropolitan influenced zones, *functional* criteria take precedence – specifically, the degree of integration with a larger urban centre. In this definition, commuting flows are used as the measure of integration. The "non-metropolitan regions" (Beale) definition considers *function* (i.e. is a region part of a major urban settlement zone) and *form* (i.e. the disaggregation of non-metropolitan regions into sub-groups based on population size). The "rural" postal code definition stands alone – being based solely on the Canada Post delivery mode type.

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[14] Statistics Canada (1999b) maintains a "Postal Code Conversion File" to convert postal code geography to the standard Statistics Canada geographic hierarchy of census subdivisions, census divisions and provinces. Users of postal code data should be aware that calculating provincial population counts by grouping "rural" and "urban" postal codes (or "rural" and "urban" FSAs) will not necessarily yield the same counts published in other census publications. This is because all households providing a postal code with the same FSA are grouped to calculate population-count totals for the reported FSA. These include all FSAs considered valid even though they may be one province away from the respondent's usual place of residence (see Statistics Canada, 1997, for more details).

[15] We have included the postal code option in this paper because it may remain a useful classification in some provinces. In addition, this classification has been used in recent research and thus our discussion tries to put this research into perspective.

Designation of geographic space as "rural" occurs at different levels in the hierarchy of Census geography depending on the definition used (see Table 2: building blocks). The level at which geographic space is classified as "rural" has implications for the application of each definition:

- *Census "rural areas"* are built from **EAs** (enumeration areas), which makes this definition particularly useful for considering very localized issues.

- *"Rural and small town"* (RST) and *MIZ* are built from **CSDs** (towns and municipalities). With these building blocks, they are useful for considering community-level issues, such as school location and municipal services.

  However, RST (and MIZ) also provide an aggregation of individuals in a similar type of labour market in the sense that all RST residents live in the countryside or in small towns outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres.

- *OECD "rural communities"* are built from **CCSs** (groups of municipalities), which makes them relevant for issues that require broader definitions of community.

- *OECD "predominantly rural regions" and Beale "non-metropolitan regions"* are applied at the level of the **CD** (region). They are likely to be most useful for understanding regional level issues, such as economic development and labour market issues[16].

- The *"rural" postal code* definition is useful for analysing databases with postal code designations where comparisons need to be made to other information that has been tabulated by postal codes.

See Maps 1-5, in Appendix B, for illustrations of five of the six definitions applied at the Canada level at the time of the 1996 Census of Population.

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[16] If analysts prefer a metro versus non-metro disaggregation, one option would be to classify Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) as "metro" and to classify non-CMA areas as "non-metro". CMAs are centres with an urban core of 100,000 or more persons plus all the neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core (for details of the delineation, see Statistics Canada (1999a)). CMAs use CSDs as building blocks.

Table 2: Alternative Definitions of Rural

Definition	Main criteria, thresholds and building blocks
Census "rural areas"	**Population size**: Population living *outside* places of 1,000 people or more; *OR* **Population density:** Population living *outside* places with densities of 400 or more people per square kilometre. **Building blocks:** EAs
"Rural and small town" (RST)	**Labour market context**: Population living *outside* the commuting zone of larger urban centres (of 10,000 or more). **Population size/density**: Urban areas with populations less than 10,000 are included in RST together with rural areas if they are outside the main commuting zones of larger urban centres
Metropolitan area and census agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ)	**Labour market context:** MIZ disaggregates the RST population into four sub-groups based on the size of commuting flows to *any* larger urban centre (of 10,000 or more) **Building blocks**: CSDs (for RST and MIZ)
OECD "rural communities"	**Population density**: Population in communities with densities less than 150 people per square kilometre. **Building blocks**: CCSs
OECD "predominantly rural regions"	**Settlement context**: Population in regions where more than 50 percent of the people live in an OECD "rural community." **Building blocks**: CDs
"Non-metropolitan regions" (Ehrensaft's "Beale codes")	**Settlement context**: Population living outside of regions with major urban settlements of 50,000 or more people. Non-metropolitan regions are subdivided into three groups based on settlement type, and a fourth based on location in the North. The groups based on settlement type are further divided into "metropolitan adjacent" and "not adjacent" categories. **Population size**: Non-metropolitan regions include urban settlements with populations of less than 50,000 people and areas with no urban settlements (where "urban settlements" are defined as places with a population of 2,500 or more). **Building blocks**: CDs
"Rural" postal codes	**Rural route delivery area**: Areas serviced by rural route mail delivery from a post office or postal station. "0" in the second position of a postal code denotes a "rural" postal code (also referred to as a "rural" forward sortation area (rural FSA)). **Building blocks**: Canada Post geography.

Sources: Statistics Canada (1999a); Mendleson and Bollman (1998); McNiven, Puderer and Janes (2000); OECD (1994); Ehrensaft (1990); Ehrensaft and Beeman (1992); Statistics Canada (1999b).

3.0 Definition Matters

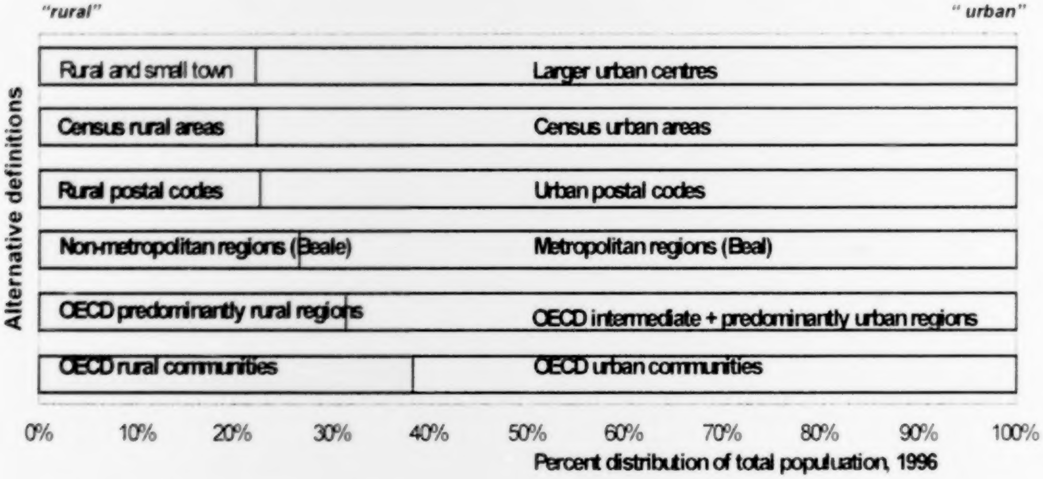
The six definitions of "rural" differ in terms of criteria, thresholds and size of building blocks. How do these differences impact the results of "rural" research? What are the implications for "rural" policy analysis? *Does definition matter?*

3.1 Size of "Rural" Population Varies

Nationally

First, definition matters because the size of Canada's "rural" population differs according to the definition chosen. Depending on the definition chosen, Canada's "rural" population may vary between 22% and 38% of Canada's total population (Figure 3). At the low end of this range, the RST and census "rural areas" definitions classify approximately 22% or 6.3 million people as "rural." At the high end, the OECD "rural communities" definition captures approximately 38% or 10.8 million people. The difference between the share of Canada's population that is "rural" according to the RST definition and that of the OECD "rural communities" is a difference of 16 percentage points or 4.6 million people (see Figure 3 and Appendix D).

Figure 3: Canada's "Rural" Population Ranges from 22 percent to 38 percent, 1996



Source Statistics Canada 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation
See text for explanation of each definition of rural

Provincially

Substantial differences in the size of the "rural" population by definition are also evident by province/territory. The largest percentage point difference is in the Yukon, where the OECD "rural communities" and "predominantly rural regions" definitions, as well as the "non-metropolitan regions" definition, capture 100% of the population (30,000 people) and the

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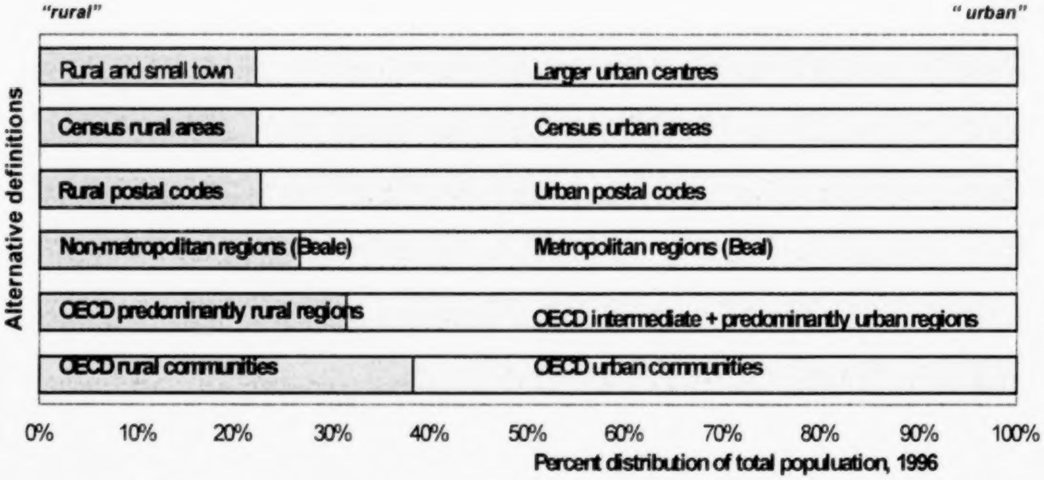

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

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Substantial differences in the size of the "rural" population by definition are also evident by province/territory. The largest percentage point difference is in the Yukon, where the OECD "rural communities" and "predominantly rural regions" definitions, as well as the "non-metropolitan regions" definition, capture 100% of the population (30,000 people) and the

RST definition captures only 28.3% (8,485). The largest numeric difference is in Ontario, where the OECD "rural communities" definition captures 3.1 million people (28.9% of the population) in contrast to the RST and "non-metropolitan regions" definition that captures only 1.6 million people (14.8% of the population) (see Appendix D).

The rank of provinces and territories, from highest to lowest share of "rural" population in Canada, also varies by definition. Ontario, for example, ranks first (i.e. has the highest share of Canada's "rural" population) and Quebec ranks second according to all definitions except the "non-metropolitan regions" definition, which ranks Quebec first and Ontario second. Differences in building blocks, criteria and thresholds, therefore, reveal different patterns in the distribution of Canada's rural population within provinces (see Table 3).

Table 3: Rank of Provinces/Territories from Highest Share (1) to Lowest Share (13) of Canada's "Rural" Population for each definition of rural

	Census rural areas		Rural and small town		OECD rural communities		OECD predominantly rural regions		Non-metropolitan (Beale)		Rural postal codes	
	Share	Rank	Share	Rank	Share	Rank	Share	Rank	Share	Rank	Share	Rank
Ontario	28.2	1	25.1	1	28.3	1	23.8	1	20.7	2	27.2	1
Quebec	24.2	2	24.9	2	19.7	2	19.1	2	28.0	1	25.9	2
British Columbia	10.5	3	9.1	4	13.6	3	17.5	3	14.3	3	8.3	4
Alberta	8.5	4	10.7	3	11.8	4	10.0	4	7.6	4	8.8	3
Nova Scotia	6.5	5	5.5	8	6.2	5	6.3	5	5.8	7	5.9	6
New Brunswick	5.9	6	5.6	7	5.4	7	6.3	5	4.4	8	5.3	7
Saskatchewan	5.6	7	6.7	5	5.5	6	5.9	6	6.9	5	6.7	5
Manitoba	4.8	8	5.7	6	4.4	8	5.4	7	6.3	6	5.0	8
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.8	9	4.8	9	3.5	9	3.3	8	3.9	9	4.9	9
Prince Edward Island	1.2	10	1.0	10	0.8	10	1.5	9	0.8	10	1.1	10
Northwest Territories	0.3	11	0.3	12	0.4	11	0.4	10	0.5	11	0.3	12
Nunavut	0.3	11	0.4	11	0.2	13	0.3	11	0.3	13	0.4	11
Yukon	0.2	12	0.1	13	0.3	12	0.3	11	0.4	12	0.1	13
CANADA	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
See Appendix D for corresponding population counts.

The provincial data in Appendix E help clarify these differences. Appendix E, Table E8, for example, shows the results of the cross-tabulation of the RST and "non-metropolitan regions" definitions for Ontario and Quebec. A summary is presented below in Table 4.

Table 4 illustrates that in comparison to Ontario:

(a) more RST residents in Quebec live within the boundaries of a non-metropolitan region;
(b) more CA residents in Quebec live in non-metropolitan regions;
(c) more CMA residents in Quebec live in non-metropolitan regions.

In other words, compared to Ontario, more of Quebec's RST population lives outside regions containing major urban settlements of 50,000 or more people. More of Quebec's CA population lives in CAs of 10,000-49,999 (rather than CAs of 50,000-99,999). More people in Quebec, who live in the commuting zones of larger urban centres with populations of 100,000 or more, live in census divisions that do not have major urban settlements of 50,000 or more people. Consequently, although Ontario has a slightly higher RST population (ranking first in Canada), Quebec has a higher number of residents in non-metropolitan regions (ranking first in Canada).

Table 4: Summary of Results of Cross-Tabulation of RST and Non-Metropolitan Regions Populations in Ontario and Quebec

	Quebec			Ontario		
	Metropolitan Regions (codes 0-3)	Non-metropolitan Regions (codes 4-10)	All Regions	Metropolitan Regions (codes 0-3)	Non-metropolitan Regions (codes 4-10)	All Regions
CMA	4,465,375	147,060	4,612,435	7,429,580	116,265	7,545,860
CA	254,675	575,680	830,355	1,063,045	422,495	1,485,545
RST	164,310	1,401,025	1,565,335	546,115	1,027,525	1,573,655
Total	4,884,360	2,123,770	7,008,130	9,038,755	1,566,295	10,605,060

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

3.2 Different Definitions Classify Different People as "Rural"

3.2.1 Examples of Population Overlap and Non-Overlap

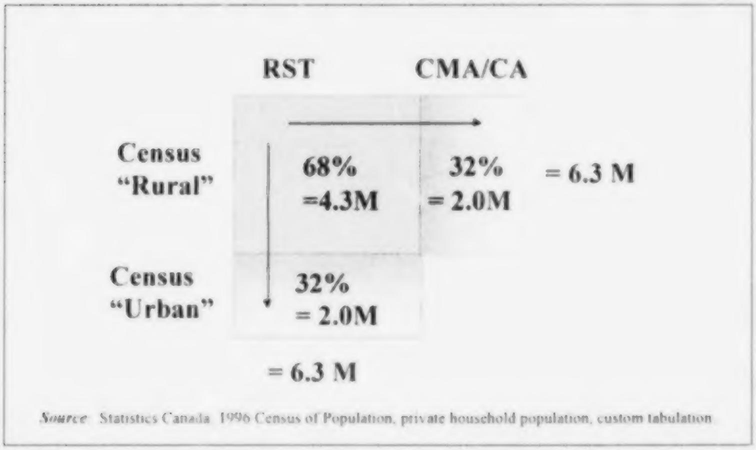
Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural and Small Town"

The second reason definition matters is that different definitions of "rural" classify different people as "rural." For example, both the census "rural areas" and RST definitions classify approximately 6.3 million people or 22% of Canada's total population as "rural" (see Figure 3 and Appendix D). However, the cross-tabulation of these "rural" populations (see Figure 4 and Appendix E, Table E1) shows:

- **Census "Rural"**: Only 68% of Canada's census "rural area" population resides in RST areas. The other 32% lives within the boundaries of a CMA/CA.
- **RST**: Only 68% of Canada's RST population resides in census "rural areas." The other 32% lives in areas classified as census "urban."
- **Overlapping population**: 4.3 million people are "rural" by both definitions.
- **Non-Overlapping populations**: 2.0 million people are census "rural" and living within the boundaries of a CMA/CA. Also, 2.0 million people are RST and living in census "urban areas."

The people in the "overlapping" group live in the countryside (i.e., in areas with low population size or density) outside the main commuting zone of a larger urban centre. They are both *census "rural" and RST*. The people who are *census "rural" and CMA/CA* live in the countryside within the main commuting zone of a larger urban centre. Those who are *RST and census "urban"* live in small towns (1,000 to 9,999) outside the main commuting zone of larger urban centres.

Figure 4: Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural and Small Town," Canada, 1996



	RST	CMA/CA	
Census "Rural"	68% =4.3M	32% = 2.0M	= 6.3 M
Census "Urban"	32% = 2.0M		
	= 6.3 M		

Source: Statistics Canada 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation

Census "Rural" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"

The cross-tabulation of the census "rural area" population with that of OECD "predominantly rural regions" (see Figure 5 and Appendix E, Table E3) shows the following:

- **Census "Rural"**: 72% of Canada's census "rural area" population resides in "predominantly rural regions." The other 28% lives in "predominantly urban" and "intermediate" regions.
- **OECD "Predominantly Rural"**: Only 51% of Canada's "predominantly rural" population resides in census "rural areas." The other 49% lives in areas classified as census "urban."
- **Overlapping population**: 4.5 million people are "rural" by both definitions.
- **Non-Overlapping populations**: 1.8 million people are census "rural" and living in "predominantly urban" and "intermediate" regions. As well, 4.4 million people are "predominantly rural" and living in census "urban areas."

The people in the "overlapping" group live in the countryside in regions where more than 50% of the population lives in communities with population densities of less than 150 people per square kilometre (i.e., in regions dominated by lower density communities). The people who are *census "rural" and "predominantly urban/intermediate"* live in the countryside of regions dominated by communities with higher population densities. Those who are *"predominantly rural" and census "urban"* live in small towns in regions dominated by lower density communities.

Figure 5: Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions," Canada, 1996

		"Predominantly Rural Regions"	**"Predominantly Urban and Intermediate Regions"**	
		72%	**28%**	**= 100%**
Census "Rural"	**51%**	**4.5 M**	**1.8 M**	**= 6.3 M**
Census "Urban"	**49%**	**4.4 M**		
	= 100%	**= 8.9 M**		

Source: Statistics Canada 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation

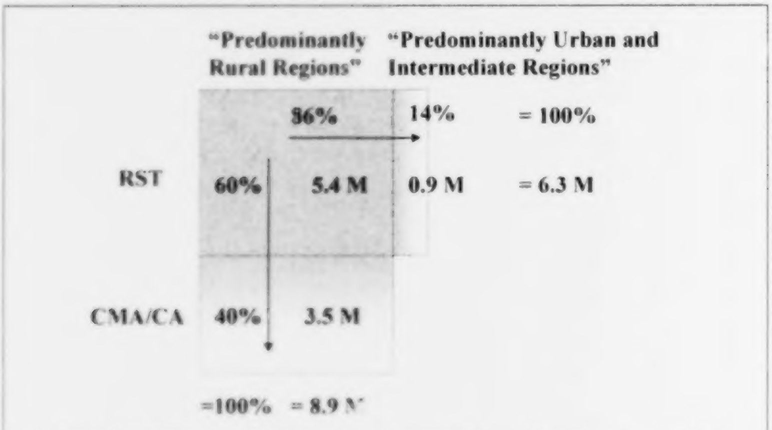
"Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"

The cross-tabulation of the RST population with that of OECD "predominantly rural regions" (see Figure 6 and Appendix E, Table E7) shows the following:

- **RST**: 86% of Canada's RST population lives in "predominantly rural regions." The other 14% lives in "predominantly urban" and "intermediate" regions.
- **OECD "Predominantly Rural"**: Only 60% of the OECD "predominantly rural" population resides in RST areas. The other 40% lives within the commuting zone of a larger urban centre (i.e., within the boundaries of a CMA or CA).
- **Overlapping population**: 5.4 million people are "rural" by both definitions.
- **Non-Overlapping populations**: Just less than a million people are RST and living in OECD "predominantly urban" and "intermediate" regions. On the other hand, 3.5 million people are OECD "predominantly rural" and living within the boundaries of a CMA/CA.

People in the "overlapping" group live in communities outside the main commuting zone of a larger urban centre, in regions dominated by lower density communities. People classified as *RST and OECD "predominantly urban/intermediate"* also live in communities outside the main commuting zone of a larger urban centre, but in regions dominated by communities with population densities of 150 people per square kilometre or greater. Those in the *OECD "predominantly rural" and CMA/CA* group live in communities within the main commuting zone of larger urban centres and in regions dominated by lower density communities.

Figure 6: Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions," Canada, 1996


"Predominantly Rural Regions"
"Predominantly Urban and Intermediate Regions"
86%
14%
= 100%
RST
60%
5.4 M
0.9 M
= 6.3 M
CMA/CA
40%
3.5 M
=100%
= 8.9 M

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation

3.2.2 Population Overlap Summary

Three examples of population overlap and non-overlap among the selected definitions of "rural" at the Canada level are presented above. Detailed national and provincial/territorial results of the cross-tabulations of all six definitions are presented in the supporting tables found in Appendix E.

A summary of the population overlap results at the Canada level for the six definitions is presented in Table 5 (below). In the census "rural areas" row, we see that 68% of the census "rural area" population is also "rural and small town" and, in the "rural and small town" row, we see that 68% of the "rural and small town" population is also census "rural." In some cases, only about one-half of the rural population in one definition is "rural" in the other definition. For example, in the OECD "predominantly rural regions" row, we see that only 51% of the "predominantly rural" population lives in census "rural areas" (i.e., outside centres of 1,000 or more) and thus 49% lives in centres of 1,000 or more.

Table 5: Degree of Overlap of Alternative Definitions of "Rural," Canada, 1996

	Census rural areas	Rural and small town	OECD rural communities	OECD predominantly rural regions	Non-metropolitan regions (Beale)	Rural postal codes
Reading across:						
For all individuals with this "row" definition of "rural," what percent also has the column definition of "rural"?						
Census rural areas	**100**	68	92	72	64	74
Rural and small town	68	**100**	99.6	86	80	80
OECD rural communties	54	58	**100**	78	65	
OECD predominantly rural regions	51	60	95	**100**	79	
Non-metropolitan regions (Beale)	53	66	92	92	**100**	
Rural postal codes	72	78				**100**

Source Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

Note: The symbol (.) indicates that the figure is *not available*. See footnote 2 for explanation.

See Appendix E for detailed results of the cross-tabulation of populations by definitions of "rural" for Canada, the provinces and territories.

3.3 Differences in Socio-Economic Characteristics

The cross-tabulations in the previous section illustrate that different definitions of "rural" classify different people as "rural." At the national level, each cross-tabulation resulted in an "overlapping" population group (i.e., "rural" by both definitions) and two "non-overlapping" population groups (i.e., "rural" by one definition and not the other) of various sizes.

What difference do the "non-overlapping" populations make in socio-economic research? To answer this question, we ran a set of socio-economic indicators against the "overlapping" and "non-overlapping" populations. We found substantial differences as illustrated by the examples that follow.

3.3.1 Examples of Differences among Census "Rural" and RST Populations

Figures 7, 8 and 9, illustrate differences among the "overlapping" and "non-overlapping" census "rural area" and RST populations for the following indicators:

- average income of economic families[17];
- incidence of low income[18];
- percent commuting.[19]

The population that is *"rural" by both definitions* (i.e., living in the countryside outside the main commuting zone of a larger urban centre) has:

- an average family income that is substantially lower than the Canadian average and that of the populations that are "rural" by only one of the two definitions;
- an incidence of low income that is lower than the *census "urban"/RST group* and the Canada level figure but considerably higher than those in the *census "rural"/CMACA group*;
- a commuting rate that is considerably higher than those in small towns outside the main commuting zones of larger urban centres and higher than the Canada level figure but lower than the commuting rate among people who live in the countryside of larger urban centres.

The population that is *RST and census "urban"* (i.e. living in small towns of 1,000 to 9,999 people outside the main commuting zone of larger urban centres) has:

- a lower average family income than the population in the countryside of CMAs and CAs and Canada as a whole, but a higher average family income than the population living in the countryside outside the main commuting zones of larger urban centres;
- an incidence of low income that is lower than the Canada level figure but high in comparison to the other two "rural" groups;
- a very low commuting rate (almost 70% of employed persons in small towns outside the main commuting zones of larger urban centres live and work in the same municipality).

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[17] The term "economic family" refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption (Statistics Canada, 1999a:125).

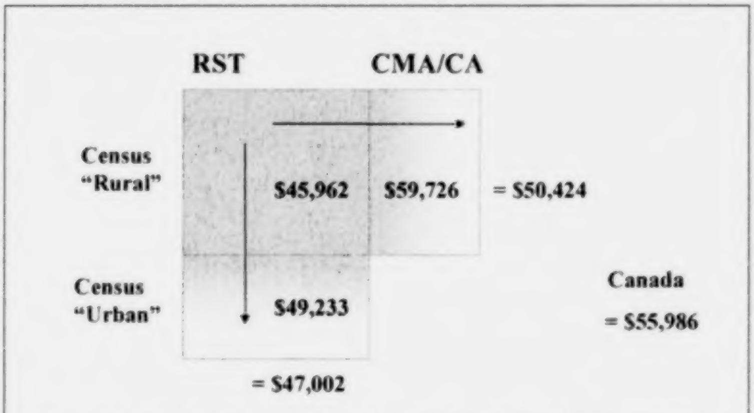
[18] The "incidence of low income" refers to the share of persons in economic families and unattached individuals, ages 15+, who are living below Statistics Canada's measure of low income (i.e., below the relevant low income cut-off or LICO). LICOs are based on income, family size, expenditure patterns and size of community. See Statistics Canada (1999a) for a complete definition and list of LICOs for 1995. LICOs are lower in small urban regions and rural areas because cost of living tends to be lower in these areas. For this reason, incidence of low income, regardless of the definition used, tends to be lower in "rural" compared to Canada as a whole.

[19] "Percent commuting" refers to the percent of employed persons, ages 25-54, who commute to work across a municipal boundary (i.e., percent who work in a different municipality (CSD) than the one they live in).

The population that is *census "rural" and CMA/CA* (i.e. living in the countryside within the main commuting zone of a larger urban centre) has:

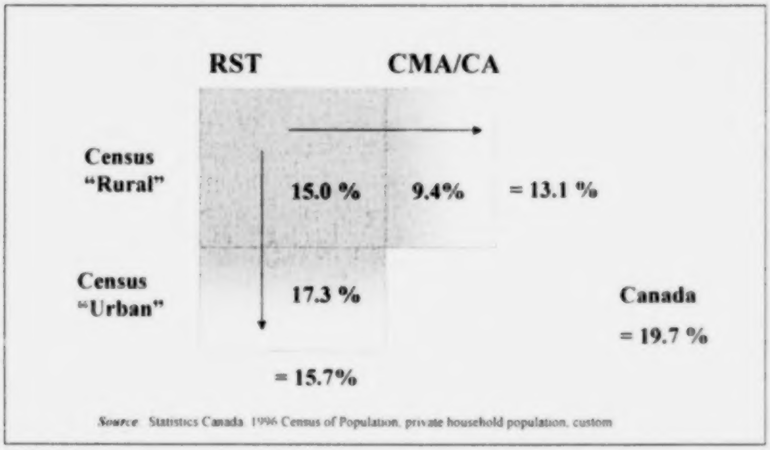
- a high average family income compared to the other two "rural" groups, substantially higher than the Canadian average;
- a low incidence of low income compared to the other two "rural" groups and the Canada level figure;
- a high commuting rate compared to the other two "rural" groups and the Canada level figure.

Figure 7: Average Family Income for Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural and Small Town" Populations, Canada, 1996


RST
CMA/CA
Census "Rural"
$45,962
$59,726
= $50,424
Census "Urban"
$49,233
Canada
= $55,986
= $47,002

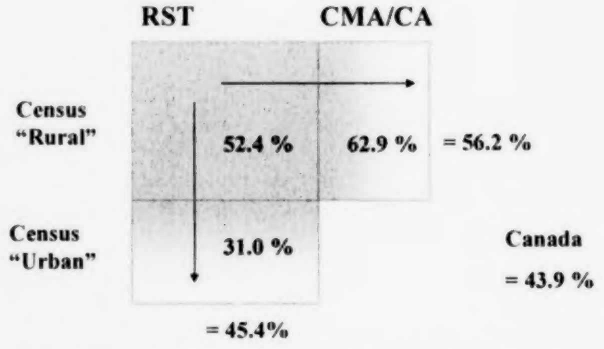
Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

Figure 8: Incidence of Low Income for Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural and Small Town" Populations, Canada, 1996


RST
CMA/CA
Census "Rural"
15.0 %
9.4%
= 13.1 %
Census "Urban"
17.3 %
Canada
= 19.7 %
= 15.7%

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom

Figure 9: Percent Commuting (across at least one municipal boundary), Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural and Small Town" Populations, Canada, 1996



Source Statistics Canada 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom

3.3.2 Characteristics of "Rural" Populations Vary in Cross-Tabulations

The above indicator results demonstrate that definition matters when it comes to a choice between the census "rural areas" and RST definitions. While these definitions share a population base of approximately 4.3 million people, each includes an additional 2.0 million people with socio-economic characteristics that are very different from each other and in comparison to Canada level results. Results for nine indicators for each of the "overlapping" and "non-overlapping" populations associated with the cross-tabulation of the six alternative definitions are presented in Appendix F. These results provide further support for the conclusion that all definitions of "rural" are not the same -- *definition matters*.

The following are highlights from the 1996 Census data presented in Appendix F:

Employment rate (ages 25-54) [20]

- Employment rates of populations that are "rural" by two definitions are consistently lower than the Canada rate and those of populations that are "rural" by only one definition.

Average income of economic families

- In all cases but one, populations that are "rural" by two definitions have lower average family incomes than populations that are "rural" by only one definition.

---

[20] Employed population in private households, ages 25-54, divided by the total population in private households, ages 25-54, expressed as a percent.

Incidence of low income

- Just over half of the populations that are "rural" by two definitions have an incidence of low income of 16%. This value is well below the Canada level (20%), which can be explained in part because the low income cut-offs, which are used to calculate incidence of low income, are lower in rural areas (see footnote 17 above).

Old age dependency ratio[21]

- Half of the populations that are "rural" by two definitions have an old age dependency ratio of 19%, which is higher than the Canadian old age dependency ratio (17%).
- Populations in small towns outside the commuting zones of larger urban centres (i.e. "*RST* *and* *census urban*") have the highest old age dependency ratio (22%) compared to all other groups (rural/rural, rural/urban, urban/urban).

Child dependency ratio

- All of the populations that are "rural" by two definitions have a child dependency ratio in the range of 34% to 35%, higher than the Canadian child dependency ratio (31%).

Place of work of employed persons (ages 25-54)

In populations that are "rural" by two definitions:

- A much higher proportion of workers work from home, 11% to 17%, compared to 7% nationally. A higher rate of "at home workers" is expected, at least in part, because farming is concentrated in these areas and most farmers work from home.
- There is considerable variation in the proportion of workers who commute to work across at least one municipal (i.e., CSD) boundary, from 40% to 56%, compared to 44% nationally.
- The proportion of workers, who commute across a regional (i.e., CD) boundary to work, ranges from 15% to 19%, compared to 17% nationally.

Persons (ages 25-54) with some post-secondary education

- In all rural groups (i.e., all populations that are "rural" by at least one definition), the proportion of individuals, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education, is lower than the national average (62%).

---

[21] Population, ages 65 and over, as a percent of the population, ages 15-64.

Experienced labour force[22] in manufacturing industries

- In populations that are "rural" by two definitions, there is little variation in the proportion of the experienced labour force in manufacturing industries (13% to 14%) and all values are very close to the national average (14%).

3.3.3 Summary of Indicator Levels for the Six Definitions

As illustrated above, different people with different socio-economic characteristics are included in each definition of "rural." It is not surprising, therefore, that the characteristics of individuals are different for each definition of "rural." A table summarizing indicator levels by definition of "rural" for the population in private households, Canada, 1996, is presented in Appendix G as well as a series of graphs comparing the results.

In general, each definition provides a similar analytical conclusion (e.g., rural people have lower employment rates and lower incomes than the Canadian average) but the level of each characteristic differs for each definition of "rural." Highlights are as follows:

- each "rural" definition shows an employment rate lower than the Canadian average, but the rate differs for each definition of "rural" (Appendix G, Figure G1);
- each "rural" definition shows an average income for economic families lower than the Canadian average, but the level differs for each definition of "rural" (Appendix G, Figure G2);
- each "rural" definition shows the proportion of families with incomes below the low income cut-off being less than the Canadian average, but the rate varies for each definition of "rural" (Appendix G, Figure G3);
- each "rural" definition (except census "rural areas") shows a higher old age dependency ratio compared to the Canadian average, but the ratio varies for each definition of "rural" (Appendix G, Figure G4);
- each "rural" definition shows a higher child dependency ratio than the Canadian average, but the ratio varies for each definition of "rural" (Appendix G, Figure G5);
- each "rural" definition has a different proportion who commute across municipal boundaries, where not surprisingly the rate is highest for individuals classified with the smallest building blocks (Appendix G, Figure G6);
- each "rural" definition has a lower share of individuals with some post-secondary education compared to the Canadian average, but the rate varies among the definitions of "rural" (Appendix G, Figure G7); and
- only four of the "rural" definitions show a lower proportion of the workforce to be working in the manufacturing sector, compared to the Canadian average (Appendix G, Figure G8).

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[22] The term "experienced labour force" refers to persons who worked since January 1, 1995, and who were employed or unemployed in the reference week of the 1996 Census of Population.

4.0 Recommendations for Selecting a Definition of "Rural"

We have compared several alternative definitions of "rural" and illustrated that each definition is different. The challenge for analysts is to determine which definition to use.

As a first step, we recommend returning to the question, *"Why are you asking about "rural"?* and then deciding the "best fit" between the issue at hand and the options for classifying "rural" populations. This requires consideration of the *scale* and *geographic dimensions* of the "rural" issue under consideration.

4.1 Taking into Account the Geographic Scale of the "Rural" Issue

The six definitions in this study differ in terms of the size of their building blocks and scale at which they are applied. The census "rural areas" definition, as described in section 2, has the smallest building blocks (EAs), which makes it useful for analysis at a very local (i.e., neighbourhood) level. RST is built from municipalities (CSDs), and OECD "rural communities" are built from groups of municipalities (CCSs). The "community-scale" of these building blocks makes these definitions particularly useful for analysis of community-level issues. On the other hand, the OECD "predominantly rural regions" and "non-metropolitan regions" definitions are built from regional blocks (CDs), which makes them less useful for local level analysis and more useful for regional level analysis.

We recommend, therefore, that analysts consider whether a "rural" issue is primarily local, community or regional before searching for the number of rural individuals. This will influence the type of territorial unit upon which to focus the analysis and the appropriate definition to use.

- **Policy issues with a local or community focus**

Examples of issues with a local focus might include the availability of day care services, the quality of schools, the availability of fire protection services or the quality of the groundwater.[23]

For these issues, we suggest that analysts consider small territorial units as the units of analysis. For example, groupings of EAs may be appropriate and thus, at a national or provincial-level, the census "rural areas" definition could be used.

Alternatively, towns or municipalities may be appropriate and, at the national level, groupings of CSDs would be appropriate. Thus, the "rural and small town" definition and the OECD "rural community" definitions would be appropriate aggregations.

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[23] In each of our examples, other geographical scales may also be appropriate. For example, sometimes the quality of groundwater is a very localized issue but in other cases, the whole aquifer or the whole river system may be the appropriate scale of analysis.

- **Policy issues with a regional focus**

Today, most labour market issues are considered at a "functional" or regional level because the labour force is relatively mobile within a commuter shed.[24] This includes questions of economic diversification, labour force training and skills upgrading and promoting business starts.

Other issues require a relatively high population concentration in order to achieve economies of scale to provide the service – heart surgery or professional sports teams are two examples.

For these issues, we suggest that analysts consider larger geographical units:

- One option is using counties, regional districts, and regional municipalities (i.e., CDs) as the building block and thus groupings of similar CDs would provide national level information for individuals in similar types of labour markets. Thus, the OECD "predominantly rural regions" or the "non-metropolitan regions" (Beale) may be appropriate for rural policy analysis.

- Another option is represented by the "rural and small town" (RST) definition, which refers to all individuals outside the commuting zone of centres of 10,000 or more population. In this sense, all members of the RST population live in a "similar" type of labour market. Thus groupings of individuals within RST would provide national level information on individuals in a similar type of labour market.

- The OECD Territorial Database uses "regions" within each member country as the unit of analysis (OECD, 1994). The OECD focuses on economic development – thus, "regions" are the appropriate unit of analysis. For analysis of rural economic development, the OECD adds together all "predominantly rural regions."

4.2 Taking into Account the Geographic Dimensions of the "Rural" Issue

The six definitions in this study emphasize different dimensions of what it means to be "rural" in a geographic sense. The definitions combine different criteria, including population size, population density, labour market and settlement context and Canada Post delivery mode type, and have different associated thresholds. In addition to considering the scale of a "rural" issue, therefore, it is also important to consider its geographic dimensions before choosing a definition.

Are one or more of the above variables and associated thresholds relevant to the issue at hand? If the answer is "no," see the section on "other options" below. If the answer is "yes," *Which variable, threshold or combination of variables and thresholds is most important? Which definition incorporates these dimensions?*

---

[24] A commuter shed is the area from which a workforce commutes to a (central) workplace.

For example, if the issue is "**employment opportunities for rural youth,**" the most important dimension may be labour market context. A priority may be to choose a definition like RST/MIZ that allows differentiation of the needs of "rural youth" who live within the commuting distance of a large urban centre from those who are outside this area. Population size and density may also be important considerations. Census "rural areas" could be used in combination with RST (see "other options" below) to facilitate comparison between employment characteristics of rural youth in small towns and those in the countryside (inside and/or outside the main commuting zone of larger urban centres).

If the issue is "**access to health care services,**" then settlement context may be an important consideration. The "non-metropolitan regions" definition could be used to distinguish between the health care services needs of non-metropolitan residents who are in close proximity to a metropolitan area from those who are not.

In the case of "**rural telecommunications**," the cost of providing service increases with distance from an urban centre (until the availability of satellite technology eliminates the need for communication linkages on the ground). The RST definition could be used to distinguish between municipalities that are within the commuting zone of larger urban centres from those that are not. At the same time, the cost-effectiveness of providing rural telecommunication services varies depending on the population size and density of a community. Consequently, census "rural areas" may also be a useful definition for the analysis of rural telecommunication services.

4.3 Other Options

4.3.1 Assigning "Degrees of Rurality"

Rather than using one of the existing definitions, one option available to the analyst is to assign one (or more) "degrees of rurality" to each territorial unit. An analyst would first pick the most appropriate size of building block and then make an assignment of criteria and thresholds that is specific to a policy debate or a sub-national development issue. Building blocks with similar characteristics would be added together for national and provincial level analysis.

Various parameters or measures of rurality may be considered using this method:

- **Distance** (or perhaps analytically, the price of distance)

  For analysis of rural issues, physical distance (or the price to travel this distance) is the issue. Examples include the distance to an elementary school, the distance to a heart treatment centre or the distance that metro tourists need to travel to visit a rural tourism site.

- **Density** (population per square kilometre in the territorial unit)

- Population size or density in the **milieu** (e.g. region) where the territorial unit is situated

  For example, a community with a given set of distance and density parameters will have different opportunities depending upon the population size and the population density of the region in which the community is located.

- **Other parameters** of the milieu of the region (however defined) in which the territorial unit is located.

  A community with a given set of distance and density parameters will have different opportunities if it has a tourism site or if it is located in a region with a post-secondary educational facility.

For the argument for "distance" and "density" to measure "degree of rurality", see the note in the Appendix C.

4.3.2 Cross-Classifying Two Definitions[25]

Rather than using only one of the existing "rural" definitions, another option is to cross-classify two definitions of "rural." For example, when we cross-classify census "rural areas" by RST, we obtain four groups of individuals. Two of these groups are within a larger urban centre (LUC) labour market and two are within a rural and small town (RST) labour market (see Figure 10):

- **LUC urban** (i.e. census "urban" and CMA/CA): These individuals live in the urban core of larger urban centres (with a population of 10,000 or more) or in small towns (1,000 to 9,999) within the commuting zone of larger urban centres.

- **LUC rural** (i.e. census "rural" and CMA/CA): These individuals live in the countryside within the commuting zones of larger urban centres.

- **RST small town** (i.e. census "urban" and RST): These individuals live in small towns (1,000 to 9,999) outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres.

- **RST rural** (i.e. census "rural" and RST): These individuals live in the countryside outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres.

As demonstrated in earlier sections, the characteristics of individuals in each of these groups are very different. Thus, for some analytic purposes, analysts may want to focus on a certain sub-sector of the rural population.

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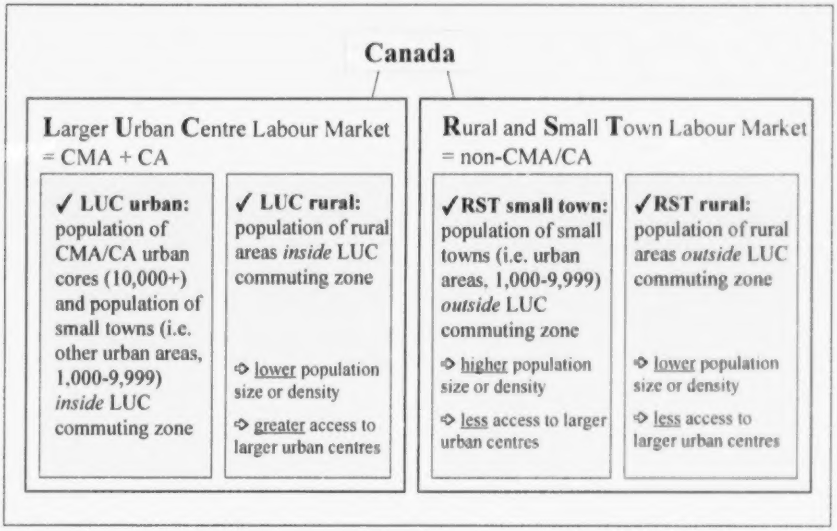
[25] See Mendelson (2001) and Mendelson, Murphy and Puderer (2000) for a discussion of the advantages of cross-classifying geographies in socio-economic analysis, including examples of the cross-classification of census "rural areas" and MIZ.

Figure 10: Four Populations that Result from the Cross-Classification of the Census "Rural Areas" and RST Definitions


Canada
Larger Urban Centre Labour Market = CMA + CA
Rural and Small Town Labour Market = non-CMA/CA
✓ LUC urban: population of CMA/CA urban cores (10,000+) and population of small towns (i.e. other urban areas, 1,000-9,999) *inside* LUC commuting zone
✓ LUC rural: population of rural areas *inside* LUC commuting zone
➪ lower population size or density
➪ greater access to larger urban centres
✓ RST small town: population of small towns (i.e. urban areas, 1,000-9,999) *outside* LUC commuting zone
➪ higher population size or density
➪ less access to larger urban centres
✓ RST rural: population of rural areas *outside* LUC commuting zone
➪ lower population size or density
➪ less access to larger urban centres

5.0 Summary and Conclusions

Several definitions of "rural" are available for national and provincial analysis using the databases at Statistics Canada. Definitions differ in terms of criteria (population size, density, context) and associated thresholds. The size of their building blocks (i.e., territorial units from which they are constructed) also varies.

As a result, an analyst's choice of "rural" definition matters. Different definitions generate a different number of "rural" people. Even if the number of "rural" people is the same, different people will be classified as "rural" within each definition. In general, each definition provides a similar analytical conclusion (e.g., rural people have lower employment rates and lower incomes than the Canadian average) but the level of each characteristic differs for each definition of "rural."

We recommend, therefore, that analysts first consider the geographic scale and dimensions of a "rural" issue and then select the definition with the "best fit." Alternatively, an analyst may want to consider classifying the milieu in which a person lives according to numerous measures of "rurality". To understand "rurality," each territorial unit could be assigned one or more "degrees of rurality" and then added together for provincial or national level analysis. Another option available to analysts is to cross-classify two definitions of "rural" in order to focus on a specific sub-sector of the rural population.

Our recommendation

A number of reviewers requested that we recommend a benchmark terminology for research purposes. They argued that if most analysts used one generally-accepted or commonly-understood benchmark, this would facilitate the comparison of results among research reports. In addition, each analyst would be encouraged to supplement their research with a definition specifically applicable to the issue being addressed.

We strongly suggest that the appropriate definition should be determined by the question being addressed; however, if we were to recommend one definition as a starting-point or benchmark for understanding Canada's rural population, it would be the **"rural and small town"** definition. This is the population living in towns and municipalities (CSDs) outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres (i.e. the non-CMA/CA population).

We prefer this definition for three reasons:

1) each building block (i.e. each CSD) is relatively small – it approximates a "community" and many rural issues are community-level issues;

2) each building block is assigned according to a "functional" criteria – specifically, the degree of integration with a larger urban centre – that is a suitable proxy for many rural issues such as the access to health care, the access to education facilities, the access to government services, etc. (Government of Canada, 1998). Commuting flows are used as the measure of integration – and commuting flows are highly, although not perfectly, correlated with the other measures of integration (such as shopping patterns or access to major health facilities, etc.); and

3) the "statistical area classification" proposed by Statistics Canada has developed a disaggregation of "rural and small town" according to "metropolitan influenced zones" (see footnote 7) that fine tunes the degree of integration and the degree of access of rural populations to larger urban centres.

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Appendix A: History of Changes to the Definition of "Urban Area" and "Rural Area"

Years	Main Criteria	Definitions	
		Urban Area	Rural Area
1931, 1941	legal status	Population residing *inside* boundaries of incorporated cities, towns and villages, regardless of size.	Remainder (i.e., population residing *outside* boundaries of incorporated cities, towns and villages, regardless of size).
1951	population size, CMA status	Population residing in cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or unincorporated, as well as the population of *all parts of census metropolitan areas* (CMA - defined as groups of urban communities which are in close economic, geographic and social relationship).	Remainder (i.e., those residing in places with less than 1,000 people, whether incorporated or unicorporated, *outside* the boundaries of CMAs). Rural populations were further classified as either "farm" or "non-farm".
1956	population size, CMA status, other major urban areas status	Population residing in cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or unincorporated, as well as the population of *all parts of census metropolitan areas (CMA - defined as groups of urban communities which are in close economic, geographic and social relationship)* **and** *all parts of "other major urban areas."* In general, "other major urban areas" included incorporated urban areas with some but not all of the characteristics of CMAs, although in most cases these communities were smaller in size.	Remainder (i.e., same as in 1951 except that non-urbanized parts of "other major urban areas," previously classified as rural, were classified as urban).
1961, 1966	population size	Population residing in cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or unincorporated, as well as *urbanized fringes of* CMAs, other major urban areas and certain smaller cities if the city together with its urbanized fringe had a population of 10,000 or more. The main difference compared to 1956 is the exclusion from the urban population of any non-urbanized areas within CMAs and "other major urban areas" and the inclusion of urbanized areas adjoining smaller cities.	Remainder (i.e., same as in 1956 except that non-urbanized areas within CMAs and other major urban areas, previously classified as urban, were classified as rural and urbanized areas adjoining smaller cities were classified as urban).
1971	population size and density	Population living in (1) incorporated cities, towns and villages with a population of 1,000 or more, (2) unincorporated places of at least 1,000 having a population density of at least 1,000 per square mile (386 per square kilometre), (3) the urbanized or built-up fringes of (1) and (2) having a minimum population or 1,000 and a density of at least 1,000 per square mile (386 per square kilometre).	Remainder (i.e., population of any incorporated place with a population less than 1,000; any unincorporated place with a population less than 1,000 or with a population density less than 1,000 per square mile (386 per square kilometre); rural fringes of urban areas (1) and (2); urbanized or build-up fringes of urban areas (1) and (2) with populations less than 1,000 or with densities of less than 1,000 people per square mile (386 per square kilometre).

Appendix A: History of Changes to the Definition of "Urban Area" and "Rural Area" (continued)

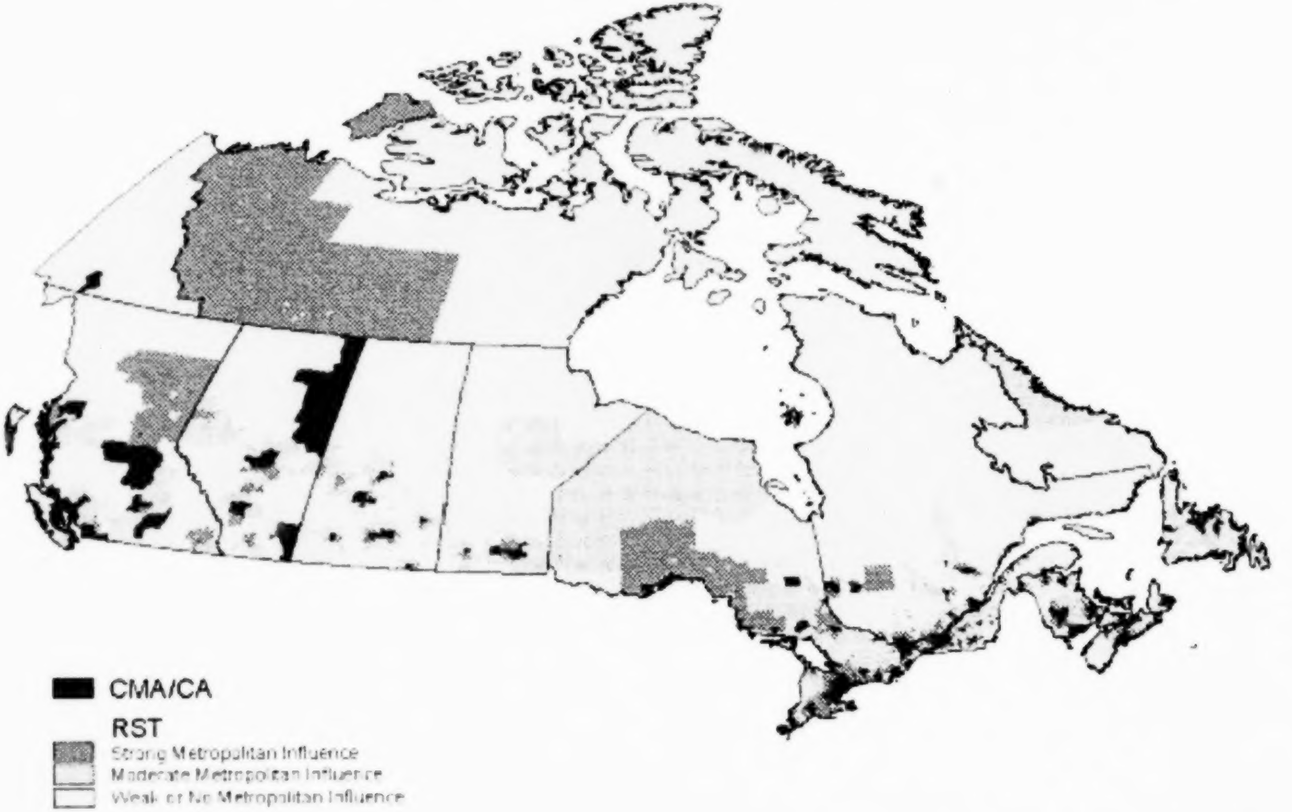
Years	Main Criteria	Definitions Urban Area	 Rural Area
1976	population size and density	Persons living in areas with a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile (386 per square kilometre).	Persons living outside urban areas (i.e., persons living outside places with a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile (386 per square kilometre).
1981	population size and density	Persons living in areas with a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre.	Persons living outside urban areas (i.e., persons living outside areas with a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more pei square kilometre).
1986, 1991, 1996	population size and density	Persons living in continuously build-up areas having a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre, based on the previous census. To be considered as continuous, the built-up area must not have a discontinuity exceeding two kilometres. In addition, many other commercial, industrial and institutional land uses were considered urban even if they did not meet the population and density requirements, including commercial and industrial areas, railway yards, airports, parks, golf courses and cemeteries.	Persons living in sparsely populated lands lying outside urban areas (i.e., persons living outside places of 1,000 people or more, or outside places with population densities of 400 or more people per square kilometre).

Sources: Statistics Canada, census dictionary for each census year, 1931 to 1996.

Appendix B: Maps of Alternative Definitions of Rural

Map B1

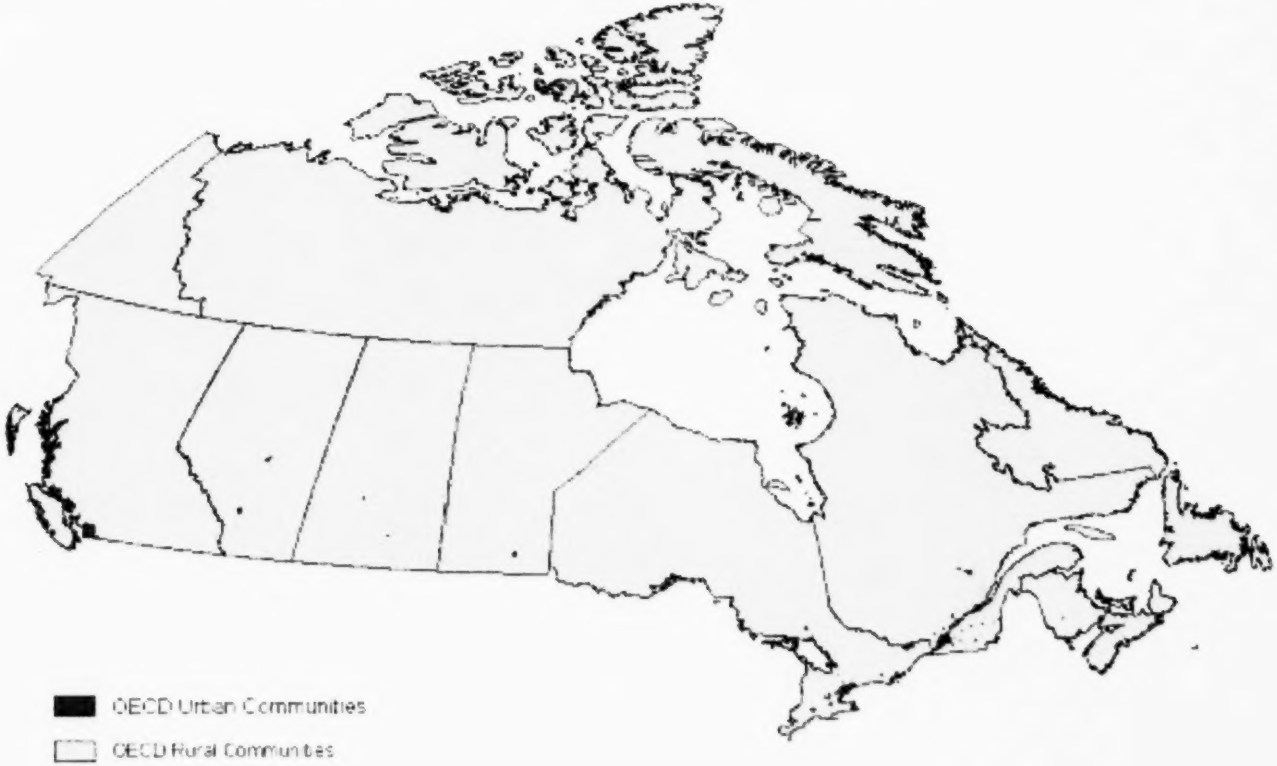
Rural and Small Town Canada


CMA/CA
RST
Strong Metropolitan Influence
Moderate Metropolitan Influence
Weak or No Metropolitan Influence

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996
Map produced by Spatial Analysis and Geomatics Applications (SAGA), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 2000

Map B2

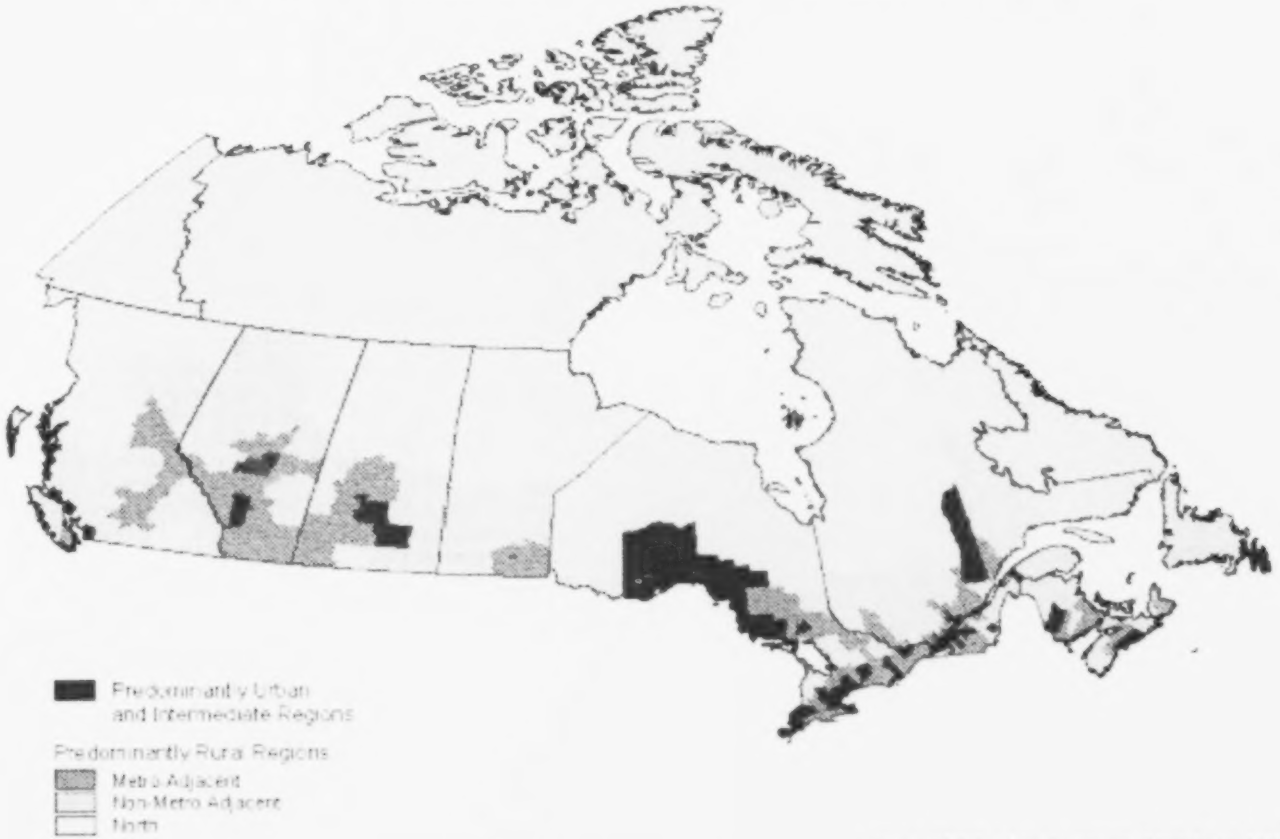
OECD Rural Communities of Canada


■ OECD Urban Communities
☐ OECD Rural Communities

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996
Map produced by Spatial Analysis and Geomatics Applications (SAGA), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 2000

Map B3

OECD Predominantly Rural Regions of Canada

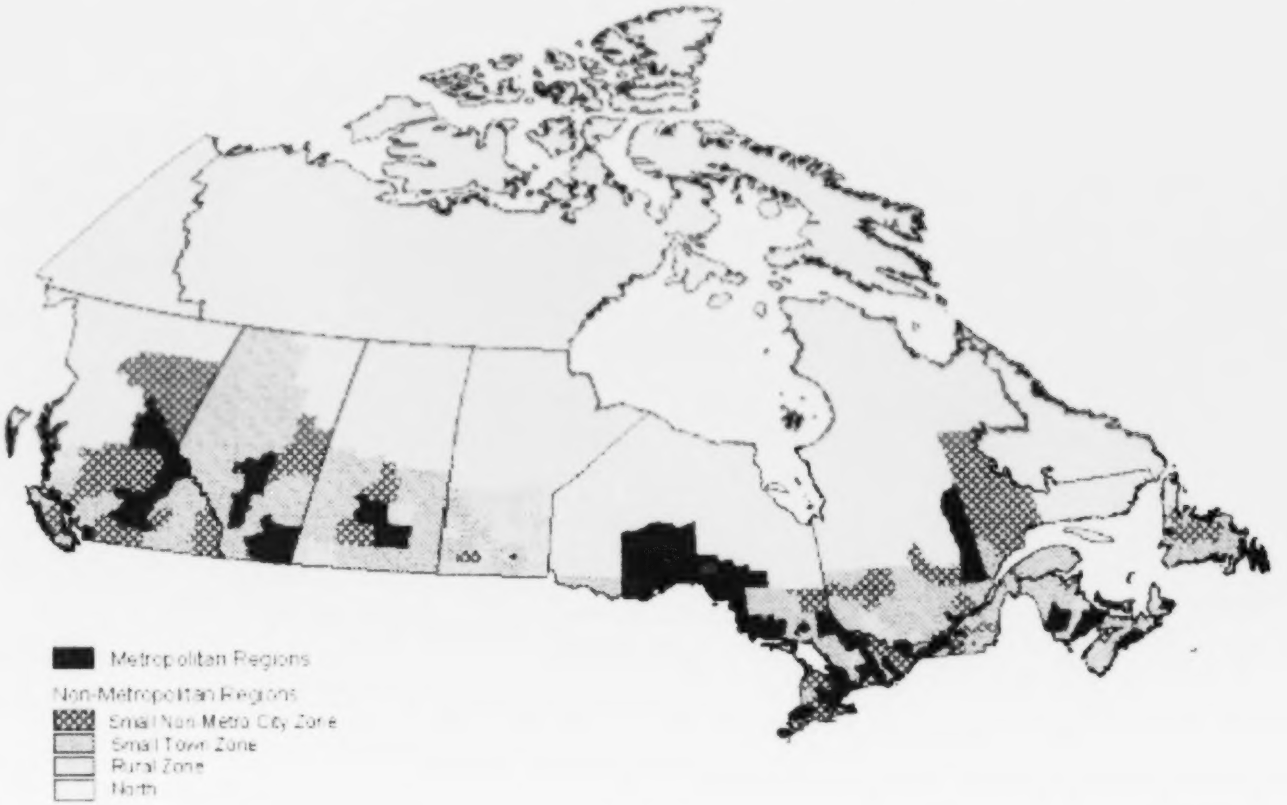


Predominantly Urban and Intermediate Regions
Predominantly Rural Regions
Metro Adjacent
Non-Metro Adjacent
North

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996
Map produced by Spatial Analysis and Geomatics Applications (SAGA), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 2000

Map B4

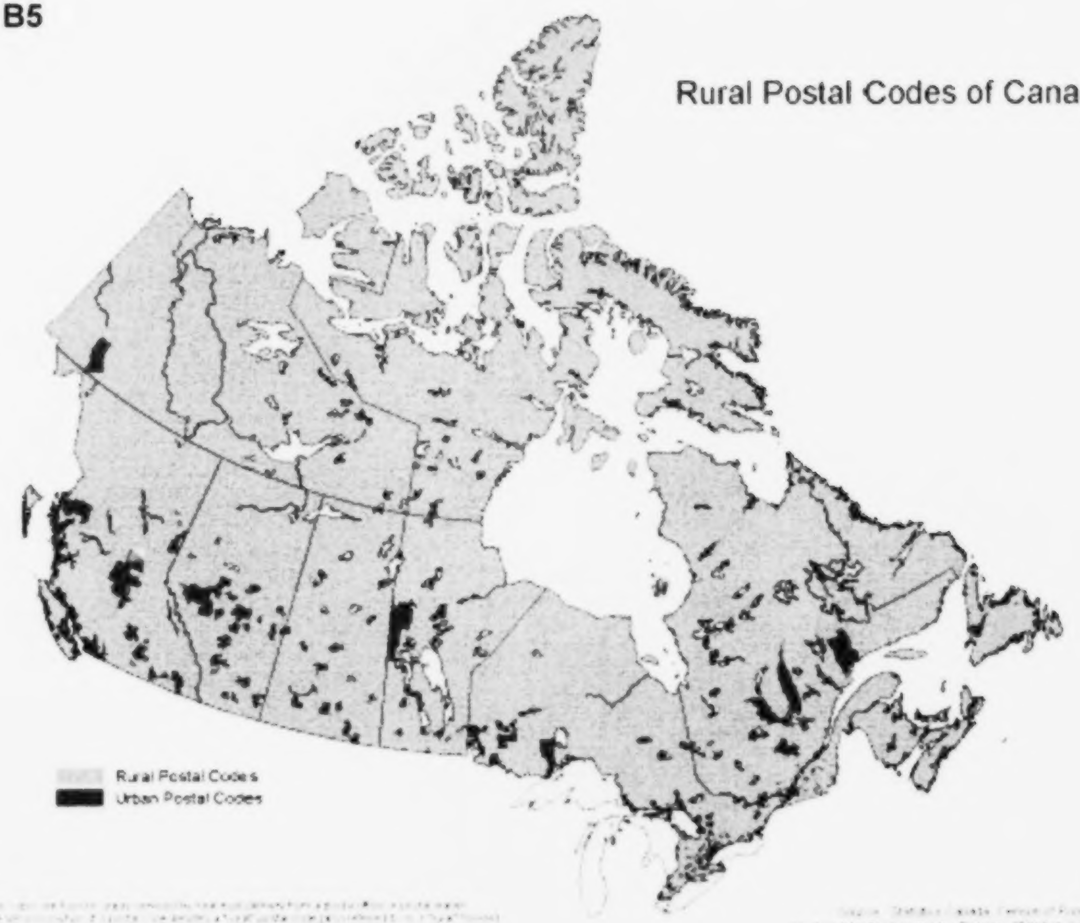
Non-Metropolitan Beale Code Regions of Canada


Metropolitan Regions
Non-Metropolitan Regions
Small Non Metro City Zone
Small Town Zone
Rural Zone
North

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996
Map produced by Spatial Analysis and Geomatics Applications (SAGA), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 2000

Map B5

Rural Postal Codes of Canada


Rural Postal Codes
Urban Postal Codes

[illegible]

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population [illegible]
Produced by the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, [illegible]

Appendix C: One View of the Dimensions of "Rurality"

One view of "rurality" is to define "rural" to be **distance** and (the lack of) population **density**. As noted in the text above, there are numerous and long treatises of alternative views. Nevertheless, the idea of "distance" and "density " is consistent with the issue of "access" to goods and services, as articulated by rural Canadians (see Government of Canada, 1998).

If rural is **"distance",** then the problematique (and the "rural" policy focus) is to reduce the price of distance[1]. Although rural has always been "globalised" by nearby urban centres, the reduction in transportation costs and the reduction in communication costs has meant that goods and services produced "from away" can more easily penetrate rural markets. This reduces employment for local folks to provide local goods and services for local folks. On the other hand, local folks can more easily access markets "from away". Thus, the focus of local production of goods and services has changed from local consumers to consumers "from away". Thus, "rural policy" would promote the continued reduction in the "price of distance" and "rural policy" would train local folks to market goods and services to consumers "from away" as these markets become accessible with the falling transportation and communications prices.

If rural is (low population) **"density",** then the problematique (and the "rural" policy focus) is the inability to achieve economies of scale for the production and distribution of goods and services in sparsely populated areas. Many analysts ponder the delivery of mail services and health services and educational programs, etc. in rural areas. A study by the Canadian Rural Revitalisation Foundation found that some rural people are more concerned with access to fresh fruit and vegetables – these individuals were satisfied with their ability to access a hospital in the next town. Thus, "rural" policy would focus on the technologies to lower the cost of delivering goods and services, and to increase the access of people to goods and services, in sparsely populated regions.

This view of "rural" is admittedly narrow and specific. There are many other rural issues, including many of the items articulated by rural citizens (Government of Canada, 1998). Realistically, many of the issues generating political debate and analytic discussion on rural development are essentially issues of regional development in predominantly rural regions. Examples of these issues include the multiplier impact of public and private investments, workforce training and skills development, support for entrepreneurship and business starts, etc. etc. In this sense, the rural focus is on regions that are more rural than others.

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[1] "Distance" can be constructed in various ways. Sometimes "cultural differences" may be operative. The general idea for rural analysis is physical distance – whether it is the distance to buy a stamp, the distance to access an emergency ward at a hospital, or the distance to sell into a niche or speciality market.

Appendix D: "Rural" Population by Definition for Canada, the Provinces and Territories

Table D1. Distribution of the "rural" private household population under alternative definitions, Canada and Provinces, 1996

	Total private household population	Private Household Population under alternative definitions of rural: Census rural	Rural and small town	OECD rural communities	OECD predominantly rural regions	Beale non-metro regions	Rural postal codes
	***** number of individuals *****						
Newfoundland and Labrador	545,825	236,215	304,245	374,400	297,845	297,845	317,550
Prince Edward Island	131,800	74,200	60,425	82,990	131,800	63,210	72,060
Nova Scotia	896,595	408,155	346,540	667,650	558,295	442,030	378,250
New Brunswick	727,365	374,400	353,120	584,670	564,775	331,210	342,670
Quebec	7,008,125	1,524,555	1,565,335	2,141,935	1,702,245	2,123,770	1,671,765
Ontario	10,605,055	1,777,580	1,573,650	3,064,270	2,117,165	1,566,295	1,753,305
Manitoba	1,087,145	303,615	358,845	479,295	477,720	477,720	320,320
Saskatchewan	970,175	354,555	418,055	601,435	524,280	524,275	428,755
Alberta	2,647,110	535,410	669,340	1,278,675	887,935	576,500	568,835
British Columbia	3,677,890	661,310	569,825	1,476,520	1,555,760	1,085,505	536,175
Yukon	30,000	11,835	8,485	30,000	30,000	30,000	8,480
Northwest Territories	38,835	18,890	21,685	38,835	38,835	38,840	21,500
Nunavut	24,760	17,630	24,755	24,755	24,755	24,755	24,760
CANADA	**28,390,685**	**6,298,350**	**6,274,320**	**10,845,435**	**8,911,415**	**7,581,970**	**6,444,475**
	***** as percent of total population within each province *****						
Newfoundland and Labrador	100.0	43.3	55.7	68.6	54.6	54.6	58.2
Prince Edward Island	100.0	56.3	45.8	63.0	100.0	48.0	54.7
Nova Scotia	100.0	45.5	38.7	74.5	62.3	49.3	42.2
New Brunswick	100.0	51.5	48.5	80.4	77.6	45.5	47.1
Quebec	100.0	21.8	22.3	30.6	24.3	30.3	23.9
Ontario	100.0	16.8	14.8	28.9	20.0	14.8	16.5
Manitoba	100.0	27.9	33.0	44.1	43.9	43.9	29.5
Saskatchewan	100.0	36.5	43.1	62.0	54.0	54.0	44.2
Alberta	100.0	20.2	25.3	48.3	33.5	21.8	21.5
British Columbia	100.0	18.0	15.5	40.1	42.3	29.5	14.6
Yukon	100.0	39.5	28.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	28.3
Northwest Territories	100.0	48.6	55.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.4
Nunavut	100.0	71.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CANADA	**100.0**	**22.2**	**22.1**	**38.2**	**31.4**	**26.7**	**22.7**
	***** as percent of total rural population within each definition *****						
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.9	3.8	4.8	3.5	3.3	3.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.1
Nova Scotia	3.2	6.5	5.5	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.9
New Brunswick	2.6	5.9	5.6	5.4	6.3	4.4	5.3
Quebec	24.7	24.2	24.9	19.7	19.1	28.0	25.9
Ontario	37.4	28.2	25.1	28.3	23.8	20.7	27.2
Manitoba	3.8	4.8	5.7	4.4	5.4	6.3	5.0
Saskatchewan	3.4	5.6	6.7	5.5	5.9	6.9	6.7
Alberta	9.3	8.5	10.7	11.8	10.0	7.6	8.8
British Columbia	13.0	10.5	9.1	13.6	17.5	14.3	8.3
Yukon	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Nunavut	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
CANADA	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Appendix E: Population Overlap of Rural Definitions for Canada, the Provinces and Territories

Each table in this appendix (from Table E1 to Table E12) includes data for Canada and each of the provinces and territories. The data source is Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

The figures in these tables have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as "random rounding" to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures, including totals, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of "5", and in some cases "10". This technique does not add significant error to the census data. The user should be aware, however, that totals are rounded independently of the cell data so that some difference between these and the sum of rounded cell data may exist (Statistics Canada, 1999a:357).

Table E1	Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural and Small Town"
Table E2	Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and OECD "Rural Communities"
Table E3	Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"
Table E4	Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale codes)
Table E5	Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural" Postal Codes
Table E6	Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Rural Communities"
Table E7	Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"
Table E8	Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale codes)
Table E9	Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Rural" Postal Codes
Table E10	Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"
Table E11	Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale codes)
Table E12	Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale codes)

Table E1	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural and Small Town"**
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Canada

			Rural and Small Town (RST)				
	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	RST Total	Total
Census Rural	**1,146,200**	**871,590**	**1,228,340**	**1,573,500**	**1,478,715**	**4,280,560**	**6,298,350**
Census Urban	16,471,540	3,627,035	315,185	742,620	935,955	1,993,760	22,092,330
Total	17,617,735	4,498,625	1,543,525	2,316,120	2,414,670	6,274,320	28,390,685
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	18	14	20	25	23	68	100
Census Urban	75	16	1	3	4	9	100
Total	62	16	5	8	9	22	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	7	19	80	68	61	68	22
Census Urban	93	81	20	32	39	32	78
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Newfoundland and Labrador

			Rural and Small Town (RST)				
	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	RST Total	Total
Census Rural	**23,745**	**8,810**	**17,375**	**99,845**	**86,445**	**203,655**	**236,215**
Census Urban	147,680	61,345	2,465	39,600	58,520	100,590	309,610
Total	171,425	70,150	19,840	139,445	144,960	304,245	545,825
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	10	4	7	42	37	86	100
Census Urban	48	20	1	13	19	32	100
Total	31	13	4	26	27	56	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	14	13	88	72	60	67	43
Census Urban	86	87	12	28	40	33	57
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Prince Edward Island

			Rural and Small Town (RST)				
	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	RST Total	Total
Census Rural	**0**	**19,295**	**17,300**	**27,510**	**10,090**	**54,910**	**74,200**
Census Urban	0	52,085	1,380	1,895	2,245	5,515	57,600
Total	0	71,375	18,680	29,405	12,340	60,425	131,800
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	0	26	23	37	14	74	100
Census Urban	0	90	2	3	4	10	100
Total	0	54	14	22	9	46	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	...	27	93	94	82	91	56
Census Urban	...	73	7	6	18	9	44
Total	...	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table E1	Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural and Small Town" *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Nova Scotia

			Rural and Small Town (RST)				
	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	RST Total	Total
Census Rural	**62,125**	**82,085**	**28,295**	**75,230**	**160,405**	**263,935**	**408,155**
Census Urban	265,760	140,080	1,450	25,390	55,770	**82,605**	488,445
Total	327,885	222,170	29,745	100,625	216,170	**346,540**	896,595
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	**15**	**20**	**7**	**18**	**39**	**65**	**100**
Census Urban	54	29	0	5	11	17	100
Total	37	25	3	11	24	39	100
	*** column percent ***						↓
Census Rural	19	37	95	75	74	**76**	46
Census Urban	81	63	5	25	26	**24**	54
Total	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

New Brunswick

			Rural and Small Town (RST)				
	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	RST Total	Total
Census Rural	**33,520**	**71,895**	**50,835**	**113,195**	**104,955**	**268,985**	**374,400**
Census Urban	90,290	178,540	0	34,865	49,270	**84,135**	352,965
Total	123,805	250,435	50,835	148,055	154,230	**353,120**	727,365
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	**9**	**19**	**14**	**30**	**28**	**72**	**100**
Census Urban	26	51	0	10	14	24	100
Total	17	34	7	20	21	49	100
	*** column percent ***						↓
Census Rural	27	29	100	76	68	**76**	51
Census Urban	73	71	0	24	32	**24**	49
Total	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Quebec

			Rural and Small Town (RST)				
	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	RST Total	Total
Census Rural	**279,155**	**140,750**	**349,365**	**514,555**	**240,735**	**1,104,650**	**1,524,555**
Census Urban	4,333,285	689,605	68,695	268,990	122,995	**460,685**	5,483,575
Total	4,612,435	830,355	418,060	783,545	363,730	**1,565,335**	7,008,125
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	**18**	**9**	**23**	**34**	**16**	**72**	**100**
Census Urban	79	13	1	5	2	8	100
Total	66	12	6	11	5	22	100
	*** column percent ***						↓
Census Rural	6	17	84	66	66	**71**	22
Census Urban	94	83	16	34	34	**29**	78
Total	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E1	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural and Small Town"** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Ontario

	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Rural and Small Town (RST)				Total
			Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	RST Total	
Census Rural	**474,640**	**261,610**	**553,315**	**346,035**	**141,980**	**1,041,325**	**1,777,580**
Census Urban	7,071,215	1,223,935	194,760	183,715	153,855	532,325	8,827,480
Total	7,545,860	1,485,545	748,070	529,750	295,835	1,573,650	10,605,055
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	**27**	**15**	**31**	**19**	**8**	**59**	**100**
Census Urban	80	14	2	2	2	6	100
Total	71	14	7	5	3	15	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
Census Rural	6	18	74	65	48	66	17
Census Urban	94	82	26	35	52	34	83
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Manitoba

	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Rural and Small Town (RST)				Total
			Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	RST Total	
Census Rural	**43,580**	**7,785**	**34,935**	**75,995**	**141,325**	**252,250**	**303,615**
Census Urban	612,160	64,770	7,890	35,030	63,670	106,595	783,525
Total	655,740	72,555	42,825	111,025	204,995	358,845	1,087,145
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	**14**	**3**	**12**	**25**	**47**	**83**	**100**
Census Urban	78	8	1	4	8	14	100
Total	60	7	4	10	19	33	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
Census Rural	7	11	82	68	69	70	28
Census Urban	93	89	18	32	31	30	72
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Saskatchewan

	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Rural and Small Town (RST)				Total
			Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	RST Total	
Census Rural	**26,285**	**13,190**	**25,475**	**89,495**	**200,105**	**315,080**	**354,555**
Census Urban	380,495	132,150	0	10,580	92,395	102,980	615,625
Total	406,785	145,335	25,480	100,075	292,500	418,055	970,175
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	**7**	**4**	**7**	**25**	**56**	**89**	**100**
Census Urban	62	21	0	2	15	17	100
Total	42	15	3	10	30	43	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
Census Rural	6	9	100	89	68	75	37
Census Urban	94	91	0	11	32	25	63
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table E1	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural and Small Town"** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Alberta

			Rural and Small Town (RST)				
	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	**RST Total**	Total
Census Rural	**117,165**	**24,000**	**74,800**	**103,020**	**216,425**	**394,250**	**535,410**
Census Urban	1,548,025	288,585	38,545	60,675	175,870	**275,090**	2,111,700
Total	1,665,185	312,585	113,350	163,695	392,295	**669,340**	2,647,110
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	**22**	**4**	**14**	**19**	**40**	**74**	**100**
Census Urban	73	14	2	3	8	**13**	100
Total	63	12	4	6	15	**25**	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	7	8	66	63	55	**59**	20
Census Urban	93	92	34	37	45	**41**	80
Total	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

British Columbia

			Rural and Small Town (RST)				
	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	**RST Total**	Total
Census Rural	**85,975**	**234,335**	**76,510**	**128,425**	**136,065**	**341,005**	**661,310**
Census Urban	2,022,625	765,120	0	81,885	146,945	**228,825**	3,016,575
Total	2,108,605	999,455	76,510	210,310	283,005	**569,825**	3,677,890
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	**13**	**35**	**12**	**19**	**21**	**52**	**100**
Census Urban	67	25	0	3	5	**8**	100
Total	57	27	2	6	8	**15**	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	4	23	100	61	48	**60**	18
Census Urban	96	77	0	39	52	**40**	82
Total	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Yukon

			Rural and Small Town (RST)				
	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	**RST Total**	Total
Census Rural	**0**	**4,590**	**0**	**195**	**7,045**	**7,240**	**11,835**
Census Urban	0	16,920	0	0	1,245	**1,245**	18,165
Total	0	21,515	0	195	8,290	**8,485**	30,000
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	**0**	**39**	**0**	**2**	**60**	**61**	**100**
Census Urban	0	93	0	0	7	**7**	100
Total	0	72	0	1	28	**28**	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	...	21	...	100	85	**85**	39
Census Urban	...	79	...	0	15	**15**	61
Total	...	100	...	100	100	**100**	100

Table E1 **Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural and Small Town"** *(end)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Northwest Territories

			Rural and Small Town (RST)				
	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	RST Total	Total
Census Rural	**0**	**3,245**	**135**	**0**	**15,505**	**15,645**	**18,890**
Census Urban	0	13,900	0	0	6,045	6,045	19,945
Total	0	17,150	135	0	21,550	21,685	38,835
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	**0**	**17**	**1**	**0**	**82**	**83**	**100**
Census Urban	0	70	0	0	30	30	100
Total	0	44	0	0	55	56	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	...	19	100	...	72	72	49
Census Urban	...	81	0	...	28	28	51
Total	...	100	100	...	100	100	100

Nunavut

			Rural and Small Town (RST)				
	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	Census Agglomeration Areas (CA)	Strong Metropolitan Influence Zone	Moderate Metropolitan Influence Zone	Weak or No Metropolitan Influence Zone	RST Total	Total
Census Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17,625**	**17,630**	**17,630**
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	7,130	7,125	7,130
Total	0	0	0	0	24,755	24,755	24,760
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Total	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	...	...	...	...	71	71	71
Census Urban	...	...	...	...	29	29	29
Total	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Note
... Not applicable

Table E2	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and OECD "Rural Communities"**
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural*

Canada	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	5,815,010	483,335	6,298,350
Census Urban	5,030,420	17,061,915	22,092,330
Total	10,845,435	17,545,245	28,390,685
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	92	8	100
Census Urban	23	77	100
Total	38	62	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	54	3	22
Census Urban	46	97	78
Total	100	100	100

Newfoundland and Labrador	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	212,470	23,745	236,215
Census Urban	161,930	147,680	309,610
Total	374,400	171,425	545,825
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	90	10	100
Census Urban	52	48	100
Total	69	31	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	57	14	43
Census Urban	43	86	57
Total	100	100	100

Prince Edward Island	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	70,860	3,335	74,200
Census Urban	12,125	45,470	57,600
Total	82,990	48,810	131,800
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	95	4	100
Census Urban	21	79	100
Total	63	37	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	85	7	56
Census Urban	15	93	44
Total	100	100	100

Nova Scotia	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	403,260	4,895	408,150
Census Urban	264,385	224,060	488,445
Total	667,645	228,950	896,600
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	99	1	100
Census Urban	54	46	100
Total	74	26	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	60	2	46
Census Urban	40	98	54
Total	100	100	100

New Brunswick	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	361,300	13,100	374,395
Census Urban	223,370	129,590	352,960
Total	584,670	142,690	727,360
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	97	3	100
Census Urban	63	37	100
Total	80	20	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	62	9	51
Census Urban	38	91	49
Total	100	100	100

Quebec	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	1,367,295	157,260	1,524,555
Census Urban	774,640	4,708,930	5,483,570
Total	2,141,935	4,866,195	7,008,130
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	90	10	100
Census Urban	14	86	100
Total	31	69	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	64	3	22
Census Urban	36	97	78
Total	100	100	100

Table E2	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and OECD "Rural Communities"** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural*

Ontario

	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	1,591,445	186,135	1,777,580
Census Urban	1,472,825	7,354,650	8,827,480
Total	3,064,270	7,540,790	10,605,060
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	90	10	100
Census Urban	17	83	100
Total	29	71	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	52	2	17
Census Urban	48	98	83
Total	100	100	100

Alberta

	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	535,410	0	535,410
Census Urban	743,265	1,368,435	2,111,700
Total	1,278,675	1,368,435	2,647,110
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	100	0	100
Census Urban	35	65	100
Total	48	52	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	42	0	20
Census Urban	58	100	80
Total	100	100	100

Manitoba

	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	299,865	3,750	303,615
Census Urban	179,430	604,095	783,525
Total	479,295	607,850	1,087,140
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	99	1	100
Census Urban	23	77	100
Total	44	56	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	63	1	28
Census Urban	37	99	72
Total	100	100	100

British Columbia

	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	570,205	91,110	661,315
Census Urban	906,320	2,110,255	3,016,575
Total	1,476,525	2,201,365	3,677,885
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	86	14	100
Census Urban	30	70	100
Total	40	60	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	39	4	18
Census Urban	61	96	82
Total	100	100	100

Saskatchewan

	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	354,555	0	354,555
Census Urban	246,880	368,740	615,620
Total	601,435	368,740	970,180
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	100	0	100
Census Urban	40	60	100
Total	62	38	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	59	0	37
Census Urban	41	100	63
Total	100	100	100

Yukon

	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	11,835	0	11,830
Census Urban	18,165	0	18,165
Total	30,000	0	30,000
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	100	0	100
Census Urban	100	0	100
Total	100	0	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	39	...	39
Census Urban	61	...	61
Total	100	...	100

Table E2	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and OECD "Rural Communities"** *(end)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Northwest Territories			
	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	18,890	0	18,890
Census Urban	19,945	0	19,950
Total	38,835	0	38,835
	*** row percent ***	→	→
Census Rural	100	0	100
Census Urban	100	0	100
Total	100	0	100
	*** column percent ***		
Census Rural	49	...	49
Census Urban	51	...	51
Total	100 ↓	...	100

Nunavut			
	OECD "rural" communities	OECD "urban" communities	Total
Census Rural	17,630	0	17,630
Census Urban	7,125	0	7,125
Total	24,760	0	24,760
	*** row percent ***	→	→
Census Rural	100	0	100
Census Urban	100	0	100
Total	100	0	100
	*** column percent ***		
Census Rural	71	...	71
Census Urban	29	...	29
Total	100 ↓	...	100

Note

... Not applicable

Table E3	Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Canada

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	PRR Total	
Census Rural	623,575	1,154,290	2,105,805	2,112,575	302,105	4,520,480	6,298,350
Census Urban	13,259,220	4,442,175	2,290,645	1,772,790	327,490	4,390,930	22,092,330
Total	13,882,795	5,596,465	4,396,450	3,885,365	629,595	8,911,415	28,390,685
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	10	18	33	34	5	72	100
Census Urban	60	20	10	8	1	20	100
Total	49	20	15	14	2	31	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	4	21	48	54	48	51	22
Census Urban	96	79	52	46	52	49	78
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Newfoundland and Labrador

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	PRR Total	
Census Rural	0	74,235	0	131,975	30,000	161,980	236,215
Census Urban	0	173,745	0	114,175	21,695	135,865	309,610
Total	0	247,980	0	246,150	51,695	297,845	545,825
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	0	31	0	56	13	69	100
Census Urban	0	56	0	37	7	44	100
Total	0	45	0	45	9	55	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	...	30	...	54	58	54	43
Census Urban	...	70	...	46	42	46	57
Total	...	100	...	100	100	100	100

Prince Edward Island

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	PRR Total	
Census Rural	0	0	30,795	43,405	0	74,200	74,195
Census Urban	0	0	37,795	19,810	0	57,600	57,600
Total	0	0	68,590	63,210	0	131,800	131,805
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	0	0	42	59	0	100	100
Census Urban	0	0	66	34	0	100	100
Total	0	0	52	48	0	100	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	...	...	45	69	...	56	56
Census Urban	...	...	55	31	...	44	44
Total	...	...	100	100	...	100	100

Table E3 **Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Nova Scotia	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**PRR Total**	
Census Rural	0	72,545	145,285	190,325	0	335,610	408,150
Census Urban	0	265,760	124,975	97,705	0	222,685	488,445
Total	0	338,305	270,260	288,030	0	558,295	896,600
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	0	18	36	47	0	82	100
Census Urban	0	54	26	20	0	46	100
Total	0	38	30	32	0	62	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	...	21	54	66	...	60	46
Census Urban	...	79	46	34	...	40	54
Total	...	100	100	100	...	100	100

New Brunswick	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**PRR Total**	
Census Rural	12,395	31,895	147,800	182,310	0	330,110	374,400
Census Urban	65,295	53,005	144,380	90,280	0	234,665	352,960
Total	77,685	84,900	292,185	272,590	0	564,775	727,360
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	3	9	39	49	0	88	100
Census Urban	18	15	41	26	0	66	100
Total	11	12	40	37	0	78	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	16	38	51	67	...	58	51
Census Urban	84	62	49	33	...	42	49
Total	100	100	100	100	...	100	100

Quebec	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**PRR Total**	
Census Rural	89,955	404,750	466,400	520,520	42,925	1,029,845	1,524,555
Census Urban	3,732,365	1,078,810	272,085	364,895	35,410	672,395	5,483,570
Total	3,822,320	1,483,570	738,490	885,415	78,340	1,702,245	7,008,130
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	6	27	31	34	3	68	100
Census Urban	68	20	5	7	1	12	100
Total	55	21	11	13	1	24	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	2	27	63	59	55	60	22
Census Urban	98	73	37	41	45	40	78
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table E3	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Ontario

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	PRR Total	
Census Rural	**255,510**	**515,415**	**670,340**	**272,930**	**63,385**	**1,006,650**	**1,777,580**
Census Urban	5,236,555	2,480,410	813,345	206,090	91,075	1,110,515	8,827,475
Total	5,492,070	2,995,825	1,483,685	479,015	154,465	2,117,165	10,605,060
	*** row percent ***					→	
Census Rural	**14**	**29**	**38**	**15**	**4**	**57**	**100**
Census Urban	59	28	9	2	1	13	100
Total	52	28	14	5	1	20	100
	*** column percent ***					↓	
Census Rural	5	17	45	57	41	48	17
Census Urban	95	83	55	43	59	52	83
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Manitoba

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	PRR Total	
Census Rural	**5,325**	**0**	**132,760**	**129,495**	**36,035**	**298,290**	**303,615**
Census Urban	604,100	0	71,015	76,625	31,790	179,430	783,525
Total	609,425	0	203,770	206,120	67,830	477,720	1,087,140
	*** row percent ***					→	
Census Rural	**2**	**0**	**44**	**43**	**12**	**98**	**100**
Census Urban	77	0	9	10	4	23	100
Total	56	0	19	19	6	44	100
	*** column percent ***					↓	
Census Rural	1	...	65	63	53	62	28
Census Urban	99	...	35	37	47	38	72
Total	100	...	100	100	100	100	100

Saskatchewan

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	PRR Total	
Census Rural	**0**	**55,445**	**110,410**	**160,940**	**27,760**	**299,105**	**354,555**
Census Urban	0	390,450	117,575	104,320	3,275	225,175	615,620
Total	0	445,895	227,985	265,260	31,035	524,280	970,180
	*** row percent ***					→	
Census Rural	**0**	**16**	**31**	**45**	**8**	**84**	**100**
Census Urban	0	63	19	17	1	37	100
Total	0	46	23	27	3	54	100
	*** column percent ***					↓	
Census Rural	...	12	48	61	89	57	37
Census Urban	...	88	52	39	11	43	63
Total	...	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table E3	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Alberta

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**PRR Total**	
Census Rural	**160,890**	**0**	**222,750**	**148,405**	**3,365**	**374,520**	**535,410**
Census Urban	1,598,280	0	348,465	131,945	33,010	**513,415**	2,111,700
Total	1,759,175	0	571,220	280,350	36,370	**887,935**	2,647,110
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	**30**	**0**	**42**	**28**	**1**	**70**	**100**
Census Urban	76	0	17	6	2	24	100
Total	66	0	22	11	1	34	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
Census Rural	9	...	39	53	9	**42**	20
Census Urban	91	...	61	47	91	**58**	80
Total	100	...	100	100	100	**100**	100

British Columbia

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**PRR Total**	
Census Rural	**99,500**	**0**	**179,255**	**332,275**	**50,280**	**561,815**	**661,310**
Census Urban	2,022,630	0	361,005	566,950	65,990	**993,945**	3,016,575
Total	2,122,125	0	540,265	899,225	116,270	**1,555,760**	3,677,885
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	**15**	**0**	**27**	**50**	**8**	**85**	**100**
Census Urban	67	0	12	19	2	33	100
Total	58	0	15	24	3	42	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
Census Rural	5	...	33	37	43	**36**	18
Census Urban	95	...	67	63	57	**64**	82
Total	100	...	100	100	100	**100**	100

Yukon

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**PRR Total**	
Census Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11,830**	**11,830**	**11,835**
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	18,170	**18,170**	18,165
Total	0	0	0	0	30,000	**30,000**	30,000
	*** row percent *** →						
Census Rural	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Total	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
Census Rural	...	...	...	...	39	**39**	39
Census Urban	...	...	...	...	61	**61**	61
Total	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100

Table E3	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(end)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Northwest Territories

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**PRR Total**	
Census Rural	0	0	0	0	18,890	18,890	18,890
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	19,945	19,945	19,945
Total	0	0	0	0	38,840	38,835	38,840
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Total	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	...	...	...	...	49	49	49
Census Urban	...	...	...	...	51	51	51
Total	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Nunavut

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**PRR Total**	
Census Rural	0	0	0	0	17,630	17,630	17,630
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	7,125	7,130	7,125
Total	0	0	0	0	24,755	24,755	24,760
	*** row percent ***						
Census Rural	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Total	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***						
Census Rural	...	...	...	...	71	71	71
Census Urban	...	...	...	...	29	29	29
Total	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Note

... Not applicable

Table E4 **Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)**

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Canada

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	**185,075**	**388,270**	**557,170**	**1,132,410**	**2,262,925**	**617,640**	**706,725**	**818,410**	**1,277,455**	**93,590**	**219,490**	**302,105**	**4,035,415**	**6,298,350**
Census Urban	7,151,165	2,738,330	5,440,095	3,216,195	18,545,785	792,280	1,106,080	495,595	774,285	14,200	36,610	327,490	**3,546,540**	22,092,330
Total	7,336,240	3,126,600	5,997,265	4,348,605	20,808,710	1,409,920	1,812,805	1,314,000	2,051,740	107,795	256,105	629,595	**7,581,960**	28,390,685
	*** row percent ***													
Census Rural	**3**	**6**	**9**	**18**	**36**	**10**	**11**	**13**	**20**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**64**	**100**
Census Urban	32	12	25	15	84	4	5	2	4	0	0	1	16	100
Total	26	11	21	15	73	5	6	5	7	0	1	2	27	100
	*** column percent ***													
Census Rural	3	12	9	26	11	44	39	62	62	87	86	48	53	22
Census Urban	97	88	91	74	89	56	61	38	38	13	14	52	47	78
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Newfoundland and Labrador

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**74,235**	**74,235**	**0**	**19,730**	**0**	**112,245**	**0**	**0**	**30,000**	**161,975**	**236,215**
Census Urban	0	0	0	173,745	173,745	0	62,910	0	51,255	0	0	21,695	**135,860**	309,610
Total	0	0	0	247,980	247,980	0	82,645	0	163,505	0	0	51,695	**297,845**	545,825
	*** row percent ***													
Census Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**31**	**31**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**48**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**69**	**100**
Census Urban	0	0	0	56	56	0	20	0	17	0	0	7	44	100
Total	0	0	0	45	45	0	15	0	30	0	0	9	55	100
	*** column percent ***													
Census Rural	...	...	...	30	30	...	24	...	69	...	...	58	54	43
Census Urban	...	...	...	70	70	...	76	...	31	...	...	42	46	57
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	100	...	100	...	...	100	100	100

Table E4 **Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Prince Edward Island

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	0	0	0	30,795	30,795	0	0	0	27,295	0	16,110	0	43,405	74,200
Census Urban	0	0	0	37,795	37,795	0	0	0	16,685	0	3,125	0	19,810	57,605
Total	0	0	0	68,590	68,590	0	0	0	43,980	0	19,230	0	63,210	131,805
	*** row percent ***													
Census Rural	0	0	0	42	42	0	0	0	37	0	22	0	58	100
Census Urban	0	0	0	66	66	0	0	0	29	0	5	0	34	100
Total	0	0	0	52	52	0	0	0	33	0	15	0	48	100
	*** column percent ***													
Census Rural	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	62	...	84	...	69	56
Census Urban	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	...	38	...	16	...	31	44
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	100

Nova Scotia

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	0	0	72,540	30,560	103,100	0	54,740	95,450	74,900	19,280	60,680	0	305,050	408,150
Census Urban	0	0	265,760	85,705	351,465	0	51,630	39,270	37,010	0	9,065	0	136,975	488,445
Total	0	0	338,305	116,260	454,565	0	106,370	134,720	111,915	19,280	69,745	0	442,030	896,600
	*** row percent ***													
Census Rural	0	0	18	7	25	0	13	23	18	5	15	0	75	100
Census Urban	0	0	54	18	72	0	11	8	8	0	2	0	28	100
Total	0	0	38	13	51	0	12	15	12	2	8	0	49	100
	*** column percent ***													
Census Rural	...	...	21	26	23	...	51	71	67	100	87	...	69	46
Census Urban	...	...	79	74	77	...	49	29	33	0	13	...	31	54
Total	...	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	100

Table E4 **Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

New Brunswick

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	0	0	0	143,785	143,785	0	58,590	20,460	111,450	27,840	12,265	0	230,605	374,400
Census Urban	0	0	0	252,370	252,370	0	27,950	6,520	62,330	3,795	0	0	100,595	352,960
Total	0	0	0	396,155	396,155	0	86,540	26,980	173,785	31,640	12,265	0	331,210	727,365
	*** row percent ***													
Census Rural	0	0	0	38	38	0	16	5	30	7	3	0	62	100
Census Urban	0	0	0	72	72	0	8	2	18	1	0	0	29	100
Total	0	0	0	54	54	0	12	4	24	4	2	0	46	100
	*** column percent ***													
Census Rural	...	...	...	36	36	...	68	76	64	88	100	...	70	51
Census Urban	...	...	...	64	64	...	32	24	36	12	0	...	30	49
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	100

Quebec

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	0	112,080	45,865	233,400	391,345	229,470	134,510	266,680	426,835	18,425	14,360	42,925	1,133,205	1,524,555
Census Urban	1,737,370	1,268,235	696,080	791,320	4,493,005	354,070	232,840	159,700	199,155	3,715	5,660	35,415	990,555	5,483,570
Total	1,737,375	1,380,320	741,950	1,024,725	4,884,370	583,540	367,350	426,385	625,995	22,140	20,020	78,340	2,123,770	7,008,130
	*** row percent ***													
Census Rural	0	7	3	15	26	15	9	17	28	1	1	3	74	100
Census Urban	32	23	13	14	82	6	4	3	4	0	0	1	18	100
Total	25	20	11	15	70	8	5	6	9	0	0	1	30	100
	*** column percent ***													
Census Rural	0	8	6	23	8	39	37	63	68	83	72	55	53	22
Census Urban	100	92	94	77	92	61	63	37	32	17	28	45	47	78
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table E4 **Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Ontario

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	119,460	276,190	238,660	349,275	983,585	296,830	178,835	124,940	106,255	0	23,745	63,385	793,990	1,777,580
Census Urban	3,669,340	1,470,095	1,997,695	918,035	8,055,165	326,160	210,365	77,550	64,540	0	2,610	91,075	772,300	8,827,480
Total	3,788,800	1,746,285	2,236,355	1,267,310	9,038,750	622,990	389,200	202,495	170,795	0	26,355	154,460	1,566,295	10,605,055
	*** row percent ***													
Census Rural	7	16	13	20	55	17	10	7	6	0	1	4	45	100
Census Urban	42	17	23	10	91	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	9	100
Total	36	16	21	12	85	6	4	2	2	0	0	1	15	100
	*** column percent ***													
Census Rural	3	16	11	28	11	48	46	62	62	...	90	41	51	17
Census Urban	97	84	89	72	89	52	54	38	38	...	10	59	49	83
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100

Manitoba

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	0	0	5,325	0	5,325	0	11,095	111,835	45,705	20,930	72,695	36,035	298,295	303,615
Census Urban	0	0	604,095	0	604,095	0	44,070	68,345	20,980	2,665	11,575	31,795	179,430	783,530
Total	0	0	609,425	0	609,425	0	55,165	180,175	66,685	23,595	84,275	67,825	477,720	1,087,145
	*** row percent ***													
Census Rural	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	37	15	7	24	12	98	100
Census Urban	0	0	77	0	77	0	6	9	3	0	1	4	23	100
Total	0	0	56	0	56	0	5	17	6	2	8	6	44	100
	*** column percent ***													
Census Rural	...	...	1	...	1	...	20	62	69	89	86	53	62	28
Census Urban	...	...	99	...	99	...	80	38	31	11	14	47	38	72
Total	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table E4 **Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Saskatchewan

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	0	0	0	55,445	55,445	52,100	0	51,200	145,180	7,110	15,760	27,760	299,110	354,555
Census Urban	0	0	0	390,450	390,450	73,880	0	39,675	99,745	4,020	4,575	3,275	225,170	615,625
Total	0	0	0	445,895	445,895	125,975	0	90,875	244,925	11,130	20,335	31,035	524,275	970,175
*** row percent ***														
Census Rural	0	0	0	16	16	15	0	14	41	2	4	8	84	100
Census Urban	0	0	0	63	63	12	0	6	16	1	1	1	37	100
Total	0	0	0	46	46	13	0	9	25	1	2	3	54	100
*** column percent ***														
Census Rural	...	...	...	12	12	41	...	56	59	64	78	89	57	37
Census Urban	...	...	...	88	88	59	...	44	41	36	22	11	43	63
Total	...	...	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Alberta

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	0	0	160,890	78,430	239,320	39,240	29,465	105,075	118,935	0	0	3,365	296,080	535,410
Census Urban	0	0	1,598,280	233,005	1,831,285	38,170	25,945	77,295	105,995	0	0	33,010	280,415	2,111,700
Total	0	0	1,759,170	311,435	2,070,605	77,410	55,415	182,370	224,935	0	0	36,370	576,500	2,647,110
*** row percent ***														
Census Rural	0	0	30	15	45	7	6	20	22	0	0	1	55	100
Census Urban	0	0	76	11	87	2	1	4	5	0	0	2	13	100
Total	0	0	66	12	78	3	2	7	8	0	0	1	22	100
*** column percent ***														
Census Rural	...	...	9	25	12	51	53	58	53	...	...	9	51	20
Census Urban	...	...	91	75	88	49	47	42	47	...	...	91	49	80
Total	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	100	100

Table E4 **Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

British Columbia

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	65,610	0	33,885	136,480	235,975	0	219,755	42,775	108,645	0	3,875	50,280	425,330	661,315
Census Urban	1,744,455	0	278,175	333,775	2,356,405	0	450,365	27,230	116,585	0	0	65,990	660,170	3,016,575
Total	1,810,065	0	312,065	470,250	2,592,380	0	670,120	70,005	225,230	0	3,880	116,270	1,085,505	3,677,885
	*** row percent ***													
Census Rural	10	0	5	21	36	0	33	6	16	0	1	8	64	100
Census Urban	58	0	9	11	78	0	15	1	4	0	0	2	22	100
Total	49	0	8	13	70	0	18	2	6	0	0	3	30	100
	*** column percent ***													
Census Rural	4	...	11	29	9	...	33	61	48	...	100	43	39	18
Census Urban	96	...	89	71	91	...	67	39	52	...	0	57	61	82
Total	100	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100

Yukon

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,830	11,830	11,835
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,165	18,165	18,165
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	30,000	30,000
	*** row percent ***													
Census Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***													
Census Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	39
Census Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61	61
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Table E4 **Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(end)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Northwest Territories

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,890	18,890	18,890
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,945	19,945	19,945
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,840	38,840	38,835
	*** row percent *** →													
Census Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
*** column percent ***													↓	
Census Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	49	49
Census Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	51
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Nunavut

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Census Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,630	17,630	17,630
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,125	7,125	7,125
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,755	24,755	24,760
	*** row percent *** →													
Census Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Census Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***												↓	
Census Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71	71
Census Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	29
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Note

... Not applicable

Table E5	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural" Postal Codes**
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Canada	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	**1,668,030**	**4,630,320**	**6,298,350**
Census Urban	20,278,175	**1,814,160**	22,092,330
Total	21,946,205	**6,444,475**	28,390,685
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	**26**	**74**	**100**
Census Urban	92	8	100
Total	77	23	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	8	72	22
Census Urban	92	28	78
Total	100	100	100

Nova Scotia	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	110,035	298,160	408,200
Census Urban	408,340	80,090	488,430
Total	518,375	378,250	896,625
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	27	73	100
Census Urban	84	16	100
Total	58	42	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	21	79	46
Census Urban	79	21	54
Total	100	100	100

Newfoundland and Labrador	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	23,870	212,345	236,215
Census Urban	204,400	105,205	309,610
Total	228,275	317,550	545,825
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	10	90	100
Census Urban	66	34	100
Total	42	58	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	10	67	43
Census Urban	90	33	57
Total	100	100	100

New Brunswick	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	98,515	275,870	374,385
Census Urban	286,180	66,800	352,985
Total	384,695	342,670	727,370
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	26	74	100
Census Urban	81	19	100
Total	53	47	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	26	81	51
Census Urban	74	19	49
Total	100	100	100

Prince Edward Island	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	11,730	62,430	74,160
Census Urban	47,960	9,630	57,595
Total	59,695	72,060	131,755
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	16	84	100
Census Urban	83	17	100
Total	45	55	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	20	87	56
Census Urban	80	13	44
Total	100	100	100

Quebec	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	311,355	1,213,165	1,524,515
Census Urban	5,025,105	458,600	5,483,705
Total	5,336,455	1,671,765	7,008,225
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	20	80	100
Census Urban	92	8	100
Total	76	24	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	6	73	22
Census Urban	94	27	78
Total	100	100	100

Table E5	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural" Postal Codes** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Ontario	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	548,300	1,229,305	1,777,610
Census Urban	8,303,325	523,995	8,827,325
Total	8,851,630	1,753,305	10,604,935
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	31	69	100
Census Urban	94	6	100
Total	83	17	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	6	70	17
Census Urban	94	30	83
Total	100	100	100

Alberta	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	159,415	374,985	534,405
Census Urban	1,917,745	193,845	2,111,590
Total	2,077,160	568,835	2,645,995
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	30	70	100
Census Urban	91	9	100
Total	79	21	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	8	66	20
Census Urban	92	34	80
Total	100	100	100

Manitoba	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	46,050	257,845	303,900
Census Urban	721,375	62,470	783,845
Total	767,425	320,320	1,087,740
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	15	85	100
Census Urban	92	8	100
Total	71	29	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	6	80	28
Census Urban	94	20	72
Total	100	100	100

British Columbia	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	318,990	342,185	661,180
Census Urban	2,822,605	193,990	3,016,590
Total	3,141,595	536,175	3,677,765
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	48	52	100
Census Urban	94	6	100
Total	85	15	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	10	64	18
Census Urban	90	36	82
Total	100	100	100

Saskatchewan	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	31,590	323,660	355,255
Census Urban	510,330	105,095	615,425
Total	541,925	428,755	970,680
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	9	91	100
Census Urban	83	17	100
Total	56	44	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	6	75	37
Census Urban	94	25	63
Total	100	100	100

Yukon	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
Census Rural	7,230	4,730	11,960
Census Urban	1,250	16,910	18,160
Total	8,480	21,640	30,120
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	60	40	100
Census Urban	7	93	100
Total	28	72	100
	*** column percent *** ↓		
Census Rural	85	22	40
Census Urban	15	78	60
Total	100	100	100

Table E5	**Population Overlap of Census "Rural Areas" and "Rural" Postal Codes** *(end)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Northwest Territories	"Urban" Postal Code	**"Rural" Postal Code**	Total
Census Rural	**3,440**	**15,450**	**18,890**
Census Urban	13,895	**6,050**	19,945
Total	17,335	**21,500**	38,835
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	**18**	**82**	**100**
Census Urban	70	30	100
Total	45	55	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
Census Rural	20	**72**	49
Census Urban	80	**28**	51
Total	100	**100**	100

Nunavut	"Urban" Postal Code	**"Rural" Postal Code**	Total
Census Rural	**0**	**17,630**	**17,630**
Census Urban	0	**7,125**	7,125
Total	0	**24,760**	24,760
	*** row percent *** →		
Census Rural	**0**	**100**	**100**
Census Urban	0	100	100
Total	0	100	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
Census Rural	...	**71**	71
Census Urban	...	**29**	29
Total	...	**100**	100

Note

... Not applicable

Table E6	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Rural Communities"**
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Canada	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	**1,571,840**	16,045,895	17,617,735
CA	**3,023,300**	1,475,320	4,498,625
RST: Strong MIZ	**1,520,365**	23,160	1,543,525
RST: Moderate MIZ	**2,315,255**	860	2,316,120
RST: Weak or No MIZ	**2,414,675**	0	2,414,670
Subtotal: RST	**6,250,290**	**24,025**	**6,274,320**
Total	10,845,435	17,545,245	28,390,685
	*** row percent ***	→	→
CMA	9	91	100
CA	67	33	100
RST: Strong MIZ	98.5	1.5	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	99.96	0.04	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	**99.6**	**0.4**	**100**
Total	38	62	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	**14**	91	62
CA	**28**	8	16
RST: Strong MIZ	**14**	0.1	5
RST: Moderate MIZ	**21**	0.005	8
RST: Weak or No MIZ	**22**	0	9
Subtotal: RST	**58**	0.1	22
Total	**100**	100	100

Prince Edward Island	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	**0**	0	0
CA	**22,710**	48,660	71,375
RST: Strong MIZ	**18,535**	150	18,680
RST: Moderate MIZ	**29,405**	0	29,405
RST: Weak or No MIZ	**12,340**	0	12,345
Subtotal: RST	**60,280**	**150**	**60,425**
Total	**82,990**	48,810	131,800
	*** row percent ***	→	→
CMA	...	...	...
CA	32	68	100
RST: Strong MIZ	99	1	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	**99.8**	**0.2**	**100**
Total	63	37	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	**0**	0	0
CA	**27**	100	54
RST: Strong MIZ	**22**	0.3	14
RST: Moderate MIZ	**35**	0	22
RST: Weak or No MIZ	**15**	0	9
Subtotal: RST	**73**	0.3	46
Total	**100**	100	100

Newfoundland and Labrador	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	**0**	171,425	171,425
CA	**70,155**	0	70,150
RST: Strong MIZ	**19,840**	0	19,840
RST: Moderate MIZ	**139,445**	0	139,445
RST: Weak or No MIZ	**144,955**	0	144,960
Subtotal: RST	**304,240**	**0**	**304,245**
Total	**374,395**	171,425	545,825
	*** row percent ***	→	→
CMA	0	100	100
CA	100	0	100
RST: Strong MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	**100**	**0**	**100**
Total	69	31	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	**0**	100	31
CA	**19**	0	13
RST: Strong MIZ	**5**	0	4
RST: Moderate MIZ	**37**	0	26
RST: Weak or No MIZ	**39**	0	27
Subtotal: RST	**81**	0	56
Total	**100**	100	100

Nova Scotia	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	**98,935**	228,950	327,885
CA	**222,165**	0	222,170
RST: Strong MIZ	**29,745**	0	29,745
RST: Moderate MIZ	**100,625**	0	100,625
RST: Weak or No MIZ	**216,175**	0	216,175
Subtotal: RST	**346,540**	**0**	**346,540**
Total	**667,640**	228,950	896,595
	*** row percent ***	→	→
CMA	30	70	100
CA	100	0	100
RST: Strong MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	**100**	**0**	**100**
Total	74	26	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	**15**	100	37
CA	**33**	0	25
RST: Strong MIZ	**4**	0	3
RST: Moderate MIZ	**15**	0	11
RST: Weak or No MIZ	**32**	0	24
Subtotal: RST	**52**	0	39
Total	**100**	100	100

Table E6 **Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Rural Communities"** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

New Brunswick

	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	27,615	96,190	123,805
CA	203,930	46,500	250,435
RST: Strong MIZ	50,835	0	50,835
RST: Moderate MIZ	148,060	0	148,060
RST: Weak or No MIZ	154,230	0	154,230
Subtotal: RST	353,120	0	353,120
Total	584,665	142,690	727,365
	*** row percent ***		
CMA	22	78	100
CA	81	19	100
RST: Strong MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	100	0	100
Total	80	20	100
	*** column percent ***		
CMA	5	67	17
CA	35	33	34
RST: Strong MIZ	9	0	7
RST: Moderate MIZ	25	0	20
RST: Weak or No MIZ	26	0	21
Subtotal: RST	60	0	49
Total	100	100	100

Ontario

	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	779,125	6,766,735	7,545,860
CA	720,110	765,430	1,485,545
RST: Strong MIZ	739,455	8,620	748,075
RST: Moderate MIZ	529,750	0	529,745
RST: Weak or No MIZ	295,835	0	295,835
Subtotal: RST	1,565,040	8,620	1,573,650
Total	3,064,275	7,540,785	10,605,055
	*** row percent ***		
CMA	10	90	100
CA	48	52	100
RST: Strong MIZ	99	1	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	99	1	100
Total	29	71	100
	*** column percent ***		
CMA	25	89.7	71
CA	24	10.2	14
RST: Strong MIZ	24	0.1	7
RST: Moderate MIZ	17	0	5
RST: Weak or No MIZ	10	0	3
Subtotal: RST	51	0.1	15
Total	100	100	100

Quebec

	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	271,910	4,340,530	4,612,435
CA	319,950	510,405	830,355
RST: Strong MIZ	403,670	14,390	418,060
RST: Moderate MIZ	782,680	865	783,545
RST: Weak or No MIZ	363,730	0	363,730
Subtotal: RST	1,550,080	15,255	1,565,335
Total	2,141,940	4,866,190	7,008,125
	*** row percent ***		
CMA	6	94	100
CA	39	61	100
RST: Strong MIZ	97	3	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	99.9	0.1	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	99	1	100
Total	31	69	100
	*** column percent ***		
CMA	13	89	66
CA	15	10	12
RST: Strong MIZ	19	0.3	6
RST: Moderate MIZ	37	0.02	11
RST: Weak or No MIZ	17	0	5
Subtotal: RST	72	0.3	22
Total	100	100	100

Manitoba

	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	47,890	607,850	655,740
CA	72,555	0	72,555
RST: Strong MIZ	42,820	0	42,825
RST: Moderate MIZ	111,030	0	111,025
RST: Weak or No MIZ	204,995	0	204,995
Subtotal: RST	358,845	0	358,845
Total	479,290	607,850	1,087,145
	*** row percent ***		
CMA	7	93	100
CA	100	0	100
RST: Strong MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	100	0	100
Total	44	56	100
	*** column percent ***		
CMA	10	100	60
CA	15	0	7
RST: Strong MIZ	9	0	4
RST: Moderate MIZ	23	0	10
RST: Weak or No MIZ	43	0	19
Subtotal: RST	75	0	33
Total	100	100	100

Table E6	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Rural Communities"** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Saskatchewan

	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	38,045	368,740	406,785
CA	145,335	0	145,335
RST: Strong MIZ	25,480	0	25,480
RST: Moderate MIZ	100,075	0	100,075
RST: Weak or No MIZ	292,505	0	292,505
Subtotal: RST	418,055	0	418,055
Total	601,435	368,740	970,175
	*** row percent ***		
CMA	9	91	100
CA	100	0	100
RST: Strong MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	100	0	100
Total	62	38	100
	*** column percent ***		
CMA	6	100	42
CA	24	0	15
RST: Strong MIZ	4	0	3
RST: Moderate MIZ	17	0	10
RST: Weak or No MIZ	49	0	30
Subtotal: RST	70	0	43
Total	100	100	100

British Columbia

	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	11,560	2,097,045	2,108,605
CA	895,130	104,320	999,455
RST: Strong MIZ	76,510	0	76,510
RST: Moderate MIZ	210,310	0	210,310
RST: Weak or No MIZ	283,005	0	283,005
Subtotal: RST	569,825	0	569,825
Total	1,476,515	2,201,365	3,677,890
	*** row percent ***		
CMA	1	99	100
CA	90	10	100
RST: Strong MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	100	0	100
Total	40	60	100
	*** column percent ***		
CMA	1	95	57
CA	61	5	27
RST: Strong MIZ	5	0	2
RST: Moderate MIZ	14	0	6
RST: Weak or No MIZ	19	0	8
Subtotal: RST	39	0	15
Total	100	100	100

Alberta

	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	296,755	1,368,435	1,665,185
CA	312,585	0	312,585
RST: Strong MIZ	113,350	0	113,350
RST: Moderate MIZ	163,690	0	163,695
RST: Weak or No MIZ	392,295	0	392,295
Subtotal: RST	669,340	0	669,340
Total	1,278,680	1,368,435	2,647,110
	*** row percent ***		
CMA	18	82	100
CA	100	0	100
RST: Strong MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	100	0	100
Total	48	52	100
	*** column percent ***		
CMA	23	100	63
CA	24	0	12
RST: Strong MIZ	9	0	4
RST: Moderate MIZ	13	0	6
RST: Weak or No MIZ	31	0	15
Subtotal: RST	52	0	25
Total	100	100	100

Yukon

	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	0	0	0
CA	21,515	0	21,515
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	0
RST: Moderate MIZ	195	0	195
RST: Weak or No MIZ	8,290	0	8,290
Subtotal: RST	8,485	0	8,485
Total	30,000	0	30,000
	*** row percent ***		
CMA	...	...	...
CA	100	0	100
RST: Strong MIZ	...	...	...
RST: Moderate MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	100	0	100
Total	100	0	100
	*** column percent ***		
CMA	0	...	0
CA	72	...	72
RST: Strong MIZ	0	...	0
RST: Moderate MIZ	1	...	1
RST: Weak or No MIZ	28	...	28
Subtotal: RST	28	...	28
Total	100	...	100

Table E6	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Rural Communities"** *(end)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Northwest Territories	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	0	0	0
CA	17,150	0	17,150
RST: Strong MIZ	135	0	135
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	0	0
RST: Weak or No MIZ	21,550	0	21,550
Subtotal: RST	21,685	0	21,685
Total	38,835	0	38,835
	*** row percent ***		
CMA	...	...	...
CA	100	0	100
RST: Strong MIZ	100	0	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	...	...	...
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	100	0	100
Total	100	0	100
	*** column percent ***		
CMA	0	...	0
CA	44	...	44
RST: Strong MIZ	0	...	0
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	...	0
RST: Weak or No MIZ	55	...	55
Subtotal: RST	56	...	56
Total	100	...	100

Nunavut	OECD "Rural Communities"	OECD "Urban Communities"	Total
CMA	0	0	0
CA	0	0	0
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	0
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	0	0
RST: Weak or No MIZ	24,755	0	24,760
Subtotal: RST	24,755	0	24,755
Total	24,760	0	24,760
	*** row percent ***		
CMA	...	...	...
CA	...	...	...
RST: Strong MIZ	...	...	...
RST: Moderate MIZ	...	...	...
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	0	100
Subtotal: RST	100	0	100
Total	100	0	100
	*** column percent ***		
CMA	0	...	0
CA	0	...	0
RST: Strong MIZ	0	...	0
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	...	0
RST: Weak or No MIZ	100	...	100
Subtotal: RST	100	...	100
Total	100	...	100

Note

... Not applicable

Table E7	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"**
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Canada

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	Subtotal: PRR	
CMA	13,688,890	3,530,970	394,980	2,895	0	**397,875**	17,617,735
CA	22,240	1,332,330	1,780,495	1,137,405	226,160	**3,144,060**	4,498,625
RST: Strong MIZ	104,415	421,175	811,180	205,905	850	**1,017,935**	1,543,525
RST: Moderate MIZ	45,015	240,035	985,365	990,140	55,570	**2,031,075**	2,316,125
RST: Weak or No MIZ	22,240	71,950	424,435	1,549,025	347,020	**2,320,480**	2,414,670
Subtotal: RST	**171,670**	**733,165**	**2,220,980**	**2,745,065**	**403,440**	**5,369,480**	**6,274,320**
Total	13,882,795	5,596,465	4,396,450	3,885,365	629,595	**8,911,415**	28,390,685
	*** row percent ***						
CMA	78	20	2	0.02	0	2	100
CA	0.5	30	40	25	5	70	100
RST: Strong MIZ	7	27	53	13	0	66	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	2	10	43	43	2	88	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	1	3	18	64	14	96	100
Subtotal: RST	**3**	**12**	**35**	**44**	**6**	**86**	**100**
Total	49	20	15	14	2	31	100
	*** column percent ***						
CMA	99	63	9	0.1	0	4	62
CA	0.2	24	40	29	36	35	16
RST: Strong MIZ	1	8	18	5	0.1	11	5
RST: Moderate MIZ	0.3	4	22	25	9	23	8
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0.2	1	10	40	55	26	9
Subtotal: RST	1	13	51	71	64	60	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Newfoundland and Labrador

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	Subtotal: PRR	
CMA	0	171,425	0	0	0	**0**	171,425
CA	0	0	0	59,685	10,470	**70,150**	70,150
RST: Strong MIZ	0	8,675	0	11,170	0	**11,170**	19,845
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	54,875	0	79,770	4,805	**84,575**	139,450
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	13,010	0	95,530	36,420	**131,950**	144,960
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**76,555**	**0**	**186,465**	**41,225**	**227,690**	**304,245**
Total	0	247,980	0	246,150	51,695	**297,845**	545,825
	*** row percent ***						
CMA	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
CA	0	0	0	85	15	100	100
RST: Strong MIZ	0	44	0	56	0	56	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	39	0	57	3	61	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	9	0	66	25	91	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**25**	**0**	**61**	**14**	**75**	**100**
Total	0	45	0	45	9	55	100
	*** column percent ***						
CMA	...	69	...	0	0	0	31
CA	...	0	...	24	20	24	13
RST: Strong MIZ	...	3	...	5	0	4	4
RST: Moderate MIZ	...	22	...	32	9	28	26
RST: Weak or No MIZ	...	5	...	39	70	44	27
Subtotal: RST	...	31	...	76	80	76	56
Total	...	100	...	100	100	100	100

Table E7	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Prince Edward Island							
	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	Subtotal: PRR	
CMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CA	0	0	55,660	15,715	0	71,375	71,375
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	7,360	11,315	0	18,675	18,675
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	0	5,570	23,835	0	29,405	29,405
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	12,340	0	12,340	12,340
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**12,930**	**47,495**	**0**	**60,425**	**60,425**
Total	0	0	68,590	63,210	0	131,800	131,800
	*** row percent *** →						
CMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CA	0	0	78	22	0	100	100
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	39	61	0	100	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	0	19	81	0	100	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	100	0	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**21**	**79**	**0**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	52	48	0	100	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
CMA	...	...	0	0	...	0	0
CA	...	...	81	25	...	54	54
RST: Strong MIZ	...	...	11	18	...	14	14
RST: Moderate MIZ	...	...	8	38	...	22	22
RST: Weak or No MIZ	...	...	0	20	...	9	9
Subtotal: RST	...	...	19	75	...	46	46
Total	...	...	100	100	...	100	100

Nova Scotia							
	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	Subtotal: PRR	
CMA	0	327,890	0	0	0	0	327,885
CA	0	0	159,780	62,390	0	222,165	222,165
RST: Strong MIZ	0	6,250	23,490	0	0	23,490	29,740
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	4,100	45,005	51,520	0	96,525	100,625
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	60	41,990	174,120	0	216,110	216,170
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**10,415**	**110,485**	**225,640**	**0**	**336,125**	**346,545**
Total	0	338,305	270,265	288,030	0	558,295	896,600
	*** row percent *** →						
CMA	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
CA	0	0	72	28	0	100	100
RST: Strong MIZ	0	21	79	0	0	79	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	4	45	51	0	96	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	19	81	0	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**3**	**32**	**65**	**0**	**97**	**100**
Total	0	38	30	32	0	62	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
CMA	...	97	0	0	...	0	37
CA	...	0	59	22	...	40	25
RST: Strong MIZ	...	2	9	0	...	4	3
RST: Moderate MIZ	...	1	17	18	...	17	11
RST: Weak or No MIZ	...	0	16	60	...	39	24
Subtotal: RST	...	3	41	78	...	60	39
Total	...	100	100	100	...	100	100

Table E7	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

New Brunswick

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
CMA	77,690	0	45,290	835	0	**46,120**	123,810
CA	0	71,320	118,360	60,750	0	**179,110**	250,430
RST: Strong MIZ	0	7,180	29,515	14,140	0	**43,655**	50,835
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	5,870	74,140	68,045	0	**142,185**	148,055
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	525	24,885	128,820	0	**153,705**	154,230
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**13,580**	**128,540**	**211,005**	**0**	**339,545**	**353,120**
Total	77,690	84,900	292,185	272,590	0	**564,775**	727,365
	*** row percent ***						
CMA	63	0	36.6	0.7	0	37	100
CA	0	28	47	24	0	72	100
RST: Strong MIZ	0	14	58	28	0	86	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	4	50	46	0	96	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	16	84	0	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**4**	**36**	**60**	**0**	**96**	**100**
Total	11	12	40	37	0	78	100
	*** column percent ***						
CMA	100	0	16	0.3	...	8	17
CA	0	84	41	22	...	32	34
RST: Strong MIZ	0	8	10	5	...	8	7
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	7	25	25	...	25	20
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	1	9	47	...	27	21
Subtotal: RST	0	16	44	77	...	60	49
Total	100	100	100	100	...	100	100

Quebec

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	Subtotal: PRR	
CMA	3,797,715	673,560	139,100	2,060	0	**141,160**	4,612,435
CA	0	550,110	75,590	189,795	14,860	**280,240**	830,355
RST: Strong MIZ	24,600	179,535	152,560	61,360	0	**213,920**	418,055
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	76,425	351,250	339,570	16,295	**707,115**	783,540
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	3,935	19,990	292,620	47,185	**359,795**	363,730
Subtotal: RST	**24,600**	**259,900**	**523,800**	**693,555**	**63,480**	**1,280,835**	**1,565,335**
Total	3,822,315	1,483,565	738,490	885,415	78,340	**1,702,245**	7,008,125
	*** row percent ***						
CMA	82	15	3	0.04	0	3	100
CA	0	66	9	23	2	34	100
RST: Strong MIZ	6	43	36	15	0	51	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	10	45	43	2	90	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	1	5	80	13	99	100
Subtotal: RST	**2**	**17**	**33**	**44**	**4**	**82**	**100**
Total	55	21	11	13	1	24	100
	*** column percent ***						
CMA	99	45	19	0.2	0	8	66
CA	0	37	10	21	19	16	12
RST: Strong MIZ	1	12	21	7	0	13	6
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	5	48	38	21	42	11
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	3	33	60	21	5
Subtotal: RST	1	18	71	78	81	75	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table E7	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(cont'd)*
Source	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Ontario

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
CMA	5,431,485	1,955,425	158,955	0	0	**158,950**	7,545,860
CA	11,570	710,900	631,445	68,805	62,830	**763,080**	1,485,545
RST: Strong MIZ	42,445	214,050	455,810	35,765	0	**491,575**	748,070
RST: Moderate MIZ	6,565	81,945	216,970	203,060	21,205	**441,235**	529,745
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	33,505	20,510	171,390	70,425	**262,325**	295,830
Subtotal: RST	**49,015**	**329,505**	**693,290**	**410,215**	**91,630**	**1,195,135**	**1,573,650**
Total	5,492,070	2,995,825	1,483,685	479,015	154,465	**2,117,165**	10,605,055
	*** row percent *** →						
CMA	72	26	2	0	0	2	100
CA	1	48	43	5	4	51	100
RST: Strong MIZ	6	29	61	5	0	66	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	1	15	41	38	4	83	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	11	7	58	24	89	100
Subtotal: RST	**3**	**21**	**44**	**26**	**6**	**76**	**100**
Total	52	28	14	5	1	20	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
CMA	98.9	65	11	0	0	**8**	71
CA	0.2	24	43	14	41	**36**	14
RST: Strong MIZ	0.8	7	31	7	0	**23**	7
RST: Moderate MIZ	0.1	3	15	42	14	**21**	5
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	1	1	36	46	**12**	3
Subtotal: RST	0.9	11	47	86	59	**56**	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Manitoba

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
CMA	609,425	0	46,320	0	0	**46,320**	655,740
CA	0	0	18,630	39,595	14,330	**72,555**	72,560
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	34,330	8,485	0	**42,815**	42,815
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	0	68,530	40,225	2,265	**111,020**	111,020
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	35,950	117,810	51,230	**204,990**	204,990
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**138,820**	**166,525**	**53,500**	**358,845**	**358,845**
Total	609,420	0	203,770	206,120	67,825	**477,720**	1,087,145
	*** row percent *** →						
CMA	93	0	7	0	0	7	100
CA	0	0	26	55	20	100	100
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	80	20	0	100	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	0	62	36	2	100	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	18	57	25	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**39**	**46**	**15**	**100**	**100**
Total	56	0	19	19	6	44	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
CMA	100	...	23	0	0	**10**	60
CA	0	...	9	19	21	**15**	7
RST: Strong MIZ	0	...	17	4	0	**9**	4
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	...	34	20	3	**23**	10
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	...	18	57	76	**43**	19
Subtotal: RST	0	...	68	81	79	**75**	33
Total	100	...	100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E7	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(cont'd)*
Source	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural*

Saskatchewan

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
CMA	0	402,675	4,105	0	0	**4,105**	406,785
CA	0	0	107,920	37,420	0	**145,335**	145,340
RST: Strong MIZ	0	5,485	10,895	9,090	0	**19,985**	25,470
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	16,820	41,780	39,805	1,670	**83,255**	100,075
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	20,915	63,285	178,940	29,355	**271,580**	292,495
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**43,215**	**115,960**	**227,840**	**31,035**	**374,835**	**418,055**
Total	0	445,895	227,990	265,260	31,030	**524,280**	970,175
	*** row percent ***						
CMA	0	99	1	0	0	1	100
CA	0	0	74	26	0	100	100
RST: Strong MIZ	0	22	43	36	0	78	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	17	42	40	2	83	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	7	22	61	10	93	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**10**	**28**	**55**	**7**	**90**	**100**
Total	0	46	23	27	3	54	100
	*** column percent ***						
CMA		90	2	0	0	**1**	42
CA		0	47	14	0	**28**	15
RST: Strong MIZ		1	5	3	0	**4**	3
RST: Moderate MIZ		4	18	15	5	**16**	10
RST: Weak or No MIZ		5	28	67	95	**52**	30
Subtotal: RST		10	51	86	100	**71**	43
Total		100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Alberta

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
CMA	1,663,970	0	1,215	0	0	**1,215**	1,665,185
CA	10,670	0	200,640	65,265	36,010	**301,915**	312,585
RST: Strong MIZ	37,365	0	59,445	16,535	0	**75,980**	113,345
RST: Moderate MIZ	25,020	0	118,775	19,900	0	**138,675**	163,695
RST: Weak or No MIZ	22,145	0	191,135	178,645	360	**370,140**	392,285
Subtotal: RST	**84,530**	**0**	**369,360**	**215,080**	**360**	**584,805**	**669,340**
Total	1,759,175	0	571,220	280,345	36,370	**887,940**	2,647,110
	*** row percent ***						
CMA	99.9	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	100
CA	3	0	64	21	12	97	100
RST: Strong MIZ	33	0	52	15	0	67	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	15	0	73	12	0	85	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	6	0	49	46	0	94	100
Subtotal: RST	**13**	**0**	**55**	**32**	**0**	**87**	**100**
Total	66	0	22	11	1	34	100
	*** column percent ***						
CMA	95		0	0	0	**0**	63
CA	0.6		35	23	99	**34**	12
RST: Strong MIZ	2		10	6	0	**9**	4.3
RST: Moderate MIZ	1.4		21	7	0	**16**	6
RST: Weak or No MIZ	1.3		33	64	1	**42**	15
Subtotal: RST	5		65	77	1	**66**	25
Total	100		100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E7	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural*

British Columbia

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR): Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	Subtotal: PRR	Total
CMA	2,108,605	0	0	0	0	0	2,108,605
CA	0	0	412,470	537,985	49,000	999,455	999,450
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	37,760	38,030	715	76,505	76,505
RST: Moderate MIZ	13,430	0	63,340	124,415	9,125	196,880	210,310
RST: Weak or No MIZ	90	0	26,690	198,795	57,425	282,910	283,000
Subtotal: RST	**13,520**	**0**	**127,790**	**361,250**	**67,270**	**556,305**	**569,830**
Total	2,122,130	0	540,260	899,230	116,270	1,555,760	3,677,890
	*** row percent ***						
CMA	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
CA	0	0	41	54	5	100	100
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	49	50	1	100	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	6	0	30	59	4	94	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	9	70	20	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**2**	**0**	**22**	**63**	**12**	**98**	**100**
Total	58	0	15	24	3	42	100
	*** column percent ***						
CMA	99	...	0	0	0	0	57
CA	0	...	76	60	42	64	27
RST: Strong MIZ	0	...	7	4	1	5	2
RST: Moderate MIZ	1	...	12	14	8	13	6
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	...	5	22	49	18	8
Subtotal: RST	1	...	24	40	58	36	15
Total	100	...	100	100	100	100	100

Yukon

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR): Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	Subtotal: PRR	Total
CMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CA	0	0	0	0	21,510	21,515	21,510
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	0	195	195	195
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	8,295	8,295	8,295
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,485**	**8,485**	**8,490**
Total	0	0	0	0	30,000	30,000	30,000
	*** row percent ***						
CMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CA	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
RST: Strong MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***						
CMA	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
CA	...	...	...	...	72	72	72
RST: Strong MIZ	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
RST: Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
RST: Weak or No MIZ	...	...	...	...	28	28	28
Subtotal: RST	...	...	...	...	28	28	28
Total	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Table E7	Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" *(end)*
Source	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Northwest Territories

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
CMA	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
CA	0	0	0	0	17,150	**17,150**	17,150
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	0	0	135	**135**	135
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	21,550	**21,550**	21,550
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**21,685**	**21,685**	**21,685**
Total	0	0	0	0	38,840	**38,835**	38,835
	*** row percent ***						
CMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CA	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
RST: Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***						
CMA	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
CA	...	...	...	...	44	**44**	44
RST: Strong MIZ	...	...	...	...	0.3	**0.3**	0.3
RST: Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
RST: Weak or No MIZ	...	...	...	...	55	**55**	55
Subtotal: RST	...	...	...	...	56	**56**	56
Total	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100

Nunavut

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
CMA	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
CA	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
RST: Strong MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
RST: Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	24,750	**24,750**	24,750
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24,755**	**24,760**	**24,760**
Total	0	0	0	0	24,760	**24,760**	24,755
	*** row percent ***						
CMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RST: Strong MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RST: Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RST: Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***						
CMA	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
CA	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
RST: Strong MIZ	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
RST: Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
RST: Weak or No MIZ	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100
Subtotal: RST	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100
Total	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100

Note

... Not applicable

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)**
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Canada

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	7,336,245	2,602,415	5,731,345	1,631,045	17,301,050	168,580	0	137,475	2,065	7,735	830	0	**316,685**	17,617,735
CA	0	305,870	60,590	1,877,170	2,243,630	520,185	1,123,650	209,385	175,015	590	0	226,160	**2,254,985**	4,498,625
RST:Strong MIZ	0	191,280	133,630	308,165	633,075	423,570	133,145	221,715	99,815	22,145	9,210	850	**910,450**	1,543,525
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	26,210	49,115	386,400	461,725	258,555	353,525	468,770	590,265	46,250	81,465	55,570	**1,854,400**	2,316,125
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	820	22,585	145,825	169,230	39,020	202,480	276,660	1,184,580	31,080	164,595	347,020	**2,245,435**	2,414,670
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**218,315**	**205,330**	**840,390**	**1,264,035**	**721,150**	**689,155**	**967,145**	**1,874,655**	**99,470**	**255,270**	**403,440**	**5,010,285**	**6,274,320**
Total	7,336,240	3,126,600	5,997,270	4,348,605	20,808,715	1,409,920	1,812,810	1,314,005	2,051,740	107,795	256,105	629,595	**7,581,970**	28,390,685
	*** row percent ***													
CMA	42	15	33	9	98	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	100
CA	0	7	1	42	50	12	25	5	4	0	0	5	50	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	12	9	20	41	27	9	14	6	1	1	0	59	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	1	2	17	20	11	15	20	25	2	4	2	80	100
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	1	6	7	2	8	11	49	1	7	14	93	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**3**	**3**	**13**	**20**	**11**	**11**	**15**	**30**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**80**	**100**
Total	26	11	21	15	73	5	6	5	7	0	1	2	27	100
	*** column percent ***													
CMA	100	83	96	38	83	12	0	10	0	7	0.3	0	**4**	62
CA	0	10	1	43	11	37	62	16	9	1	0	36	**30**	16
RST:Strong MIZ	0	6	2	7	3	30	7	17	5	21	4	0	**12**	5
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	1	1	9	2	18	20	36	29	43	32	9	**24**	8
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0.03	0.4	3	1	3	11	21	58	29	64	55	**30**	9
Subtotal: RST	0	7	3	19	6	51	38	74	91	92	100	64	**66**	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Newfoundland and Labrador														
	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	0	0	0	171,425	171,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	171,425
CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	59,685	0	0	0	0	10,470	**70,155**	70,150
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	8,675	8,675	0	6,580	0	4,585	0	0	0	**11,165**	19,840
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	54,875	54,875	0	14,080	0	65,685	0	0	4,805	**84,570**	139,445
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	13,010	13,010	0	2,305	0	93,230	0	0	36,420	**131,955**	144,965
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**76,555**	**76,555**	**0**	**22,960**	**0**	**163,505**	**0**	**0**	**41,225**	**227,690**	**304,245**
Total	0	0	0	247,980	247,980	0	82,645	0	163,505	0	0	51,695	**297,845**	545,825
	*** row percent ***													
CMA	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	15	100	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	44	44	0	33	0	23	0	0	0	56	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	39	39	0	10	0	47	0	0	3	61	100
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	9	9	0	2	0	64	0	0	25	91	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**25**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**54**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**75**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	45	45	0	15	0	30	0	0	9	55	100
	*** column percent ***													
CMA	...	...	...	69	69	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	**0**	31
CA	...	...	...	0	0	...	72	...	0	...	...	20	**24**	13
RST:Strong MIZ	...	...	...	3	3	...	8	...	3	...	...	0	**4**	4
RST:Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	22	22	...	17	...	40	...	...	9	**28**	26
RST:Weak or No MIZ	...	...	...	5	5	...	3	...	57	...	...	70	**44**	27
Subtotal: RST	...	...	...	31	31	...	28	...	100	...	...	80	**76**	56
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	100	...	100	...	...	100	**100**	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Prince Edward Island

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
CA	0	0	0	55,660	55,660	0	0	0	15,715	0	0	0	**15,715**	71,375
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	7,365	7,365	0	0	0	10,480	0	830	0	**11,310**	18,675
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	5,570	5,570	0	0	0	10,005	0	13,830	0	**23,835**	29,405
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,775	0	4,565	0	**12,340**	12,340
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12,935**	**12,935**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**28,260**	**0**	**19,230**	**0**	**47,490**	**60,425**
Total	0	0	0	68,590	68,590	0	0	0	43,980	0	19,230	0	**63,210**	131,805
	*** row percent ***													
CMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CA	0	0	0	78	78	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	39	39	0	0	0	56	0	4	0	61	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	34	0	47	0	81	100
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	37	0	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**21**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**32**	**0**	**79**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	52	52	0	0	0	33	0	15	0	48	100
	*** column percent ***													
CMA	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	0
CA	...	...	...	81	81	...	...	...	36	...	0	...	25	54
RST:Strong MIZ	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	24	...	4	...	18	14
RST:Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	23	...	72	...	38	22
RST:Weak or No MIZ	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	18	...	24	...	20	9
Subtotal: RST	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	64	...	100	...	75	46
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** ***(cont'd)***
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Nova Scotia														
	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	0	0	327,885	0	327,885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327,890
CA	0	0	0	116,260	116,260	0	62,390	43,515	0	0	0	0	**105,905**	222,170
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	6,255	0	6,255	0	0	23,495	0	0	0	0	**23,495**	29,750
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	4,100	0	4,100	0	43,860	32,155	4,755	12,850	2,910	0	**96,530**	100,630
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	65	0	65	0	130	35,560	107,160	6,430	66,835	0	**216,115**	216,180
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**10,415**	**0**	**10,415**	**0**	**43,985**	**91,200**	**111,910**	**19,285**	**69,745**	**0**	**336,125**	**346,540**
Total	0	0	338,300	116,260	454,560	0	106,375	134,715	111,915	19,285	69,745	0	**442,035**	896,595
	*** row percent ***													
CMA	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
CA	0	0	0	52	52	0	28	20	0	0	0	0	48	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	79	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	4	0	4	0	44	32	5	13	3	0	96	100
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	50	3	31	0	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**13**	**26**	**32**	**6**	**20**	**0**	**97**	**100**
Total	0	0	38	13	51	0	12	15	12	2	8	0	49	100
	*** column percent ***													
CMA	...	...	97	0	72	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	**0**	37
CA	...	...	0	100	26	...	59	32	0	0	0	...	**24**	25
RST:Strong MIZ	...	...	2	0	1	...	0	17	0	0	0	...	**5**	3
RST:Moderate MIZ	...	...	1	0	1	...	41	24	4	67	4	...	**22**	11
RST:Weak or No MIZ	...	...	0.02	0	0	...	0	26	96	33	96	...	**49**	24
Subtotal: RST	...	...	3	0	2	...	41	68	100	100	100	...	**76**	39
Total	...	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	**100**	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

New Brunswick														
	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	0	0	0	122,100	122,100	0	0	875	0	0	835	0	**1,710**	123,805
CA	0	0	0	189,680	189,680	0	25,095	0	35,655	0	0	0	**60,750**	250,430
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	24,455	24,455	0	6,790	0	7,060	12,240	290	0	**26,380**	50,835
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	57,745	57,745	0	19,230	10,910	38,110	11,360	10,705	0	**90,315**	148,060
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	2,175	2,175	0	35,425	15,195	92,955	8,035	440	0	**152,050**	154,225
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**84,375**	**84,375**	**0**	**61,440**	**26,105**	**138,130**	**31,635**	**11,430**	**0**	**268,740**	**353,120**
Total	0	0	0	396,155	396,155	0	86,540	26,975	173,785	31,635	12,265	0	**331,200**	727,360
	*** row percent ***													
CMA	0	0	0	99	99	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	100
CA	0	0	0	76	76	0	10	0	14	0	0	0	24	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	48	48	0	13	0	14	24	1	0	52	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	39	39	0	13	7	26	8	7	0	61	100
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	1	1	0	23	10	60	5	0	0	99	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**24**	**0**	**17**	**7**	**39**	**9**	**3**	**0**	**76**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	54	54	0	12	4	24	4	2	0	46	100
	*** column percent ***													
CMA	...	...	...	31	31	...	0	3	0	0	7	...	1	17
CA	...	...	...	48	48	...	29	0	21	0	0	...	18	34
RST:Strong MIZ	...	...	...	6	6	...	8	0	4	39	2	...	8	7
RST:Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	15	15	...	22	40	22	36	87	...	27	20
RST:Weak or No MIZ	...	...	...	1	1	...	41	56	53	25	4	...	46	21
Subtotal: RST	...	...	...	21	21	...	71	97	79	100	93	...	81	49
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	100

Table E8 **Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Quebec

	Metropolitan regions					Non-metropolitan regions									
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	1,737,375	1,337,465	737,805	652,730	4,465,375	90,400	0	47,830	2,060	6,770	0	0	**147,060**	4,612,435
CA	0	0	0	254,675	254,675	242,385	251,490	33,700	32,660	585	0	14,860	**575,680**	830,355
RST:Strong MIZ	0	41,590	4,145	83,940	129,675	133,560	20,795	78,625	46,765	3,130	5,515	0	**288,390**	418,065
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	1,265	0	33,370	34,635	114,880	54,945	247,470	290,280	11,455	13,585	16,295	**748,910**	783,545
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	10	10	2,320	40,115	18,765	254,225	200	920	47,185	**363,730**	363,740
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**42,855**	**4,140**	**117,315**	**164,310**	**250,755**	**115,860**	**344,855**	**591,270**	**14,780**	**20,020**	**63,485**	**1,401,025**	**1,565,335**
Total	1,737,370	1,380,320	741,950	1,024,720	4,884,360	583,540	367,350	426,385	625,995	22,140	20,020	78,340	**2,123,770**	7,008,130
	*** row percent ***													
CMA	38	29	16	14	97	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	100
CA	0	0	0	31	31	29	30	4	4	0	0	2	69	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	10	1	20	31	32	5	19	11	1	1	0	69	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	4	4	15	7	32	37	1	2	2	96	100
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	5	70	0	0	13	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**3**	**0**	**7**	**10**	**16**	**7**	**22**	**38**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**90**	**100**
Total	25	20	11	15	70	8	5	6	9	0	0	1	30	100
	*** column percent ***													
CMA	100	97	99	64	91	15	0	11	0	31	0	0	**7**	66
CA	0	0	0	25	5	42	68	8	5	3	0	19	**27**	12
RST:Strong MIZ	0	3	1	8	3	23	6	18	7	14	28	0	**14**	6
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0.1	0	3	1	20	15	58	46	52	68	21	**35**	11
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	41	1	5	60	**17**	5
Subtotal: RST	0	3	1	11	3	43	32	81	94	67	100	81	**66**	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Ontario

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	3,788,800	1,264,950	2,093,720	282,110	7,429,580	76,960	0	39,305	0	0	0	0	**116,265**	7,545,860
CA	0	305,870	49,920	707,255	1,063,045	179,345	132,555	44,605	3,165	0	0	62,825	**422,495**	1,485,545
RST:Strong MIZ	0	149,690	85,870	116,095	351,655	270,505	54,285	65,585	4,815	0	1,215	0	**396,405**	748,060
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	24,945	6,565	117,805	149,315	96,175	141,280	44,120	61,000	0	16,650	21,210	**380,435**	529,750
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	820	285	44,035	45,140	0	61,075	8,875	101,815	0	8,490	70,425	**250,680**	295,820
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**175,460**	**92,715**	**277,940**	**546,115**	**366,680**	**256,645**	**118,580**	**167,630**	**0**	**26,355**	**91,635**	**1,027,525**	**1,573,655**
Total	3,788,800	1,746,285	2,236,360	1,267,310	9,038,755	622,990	389,200	202,495	170,795	0	26,355	154,460	**1,566,295**	10,605,060
	*** row percent *** →													
CMA	50	17	28	4	98	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	100
CA	0	21	3	48	72	12	9	3	0	0	0	4	28	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	20	11	16	47	36	7	9	1	0	0	0	53	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	5	1	22	28	18	27	8	12	0	3	4	72	100
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	15	15	0	21	3	34	0	3	24	85	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**11**	**6**	**18**	**35**	**23**	**16**	**8**	**11**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**65**	**100**
Total	36	16	21	12	85	6	4	2	2	0	0	1	15	100
	*** column percent ***												↓	
CMA	100	72	94	22	82	12	0	19	0	...	0.00	0	7	71
CA	0	18	2	56	12	29	34	22	2	...	0	41	27	14
RST:Strong MIZ	0	9	4	9	4	43	14	32	3	...	5	0	25	7
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	1	0	9	2	15	36	22	36	...	63	14	24	5
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0.05	0.01	3	0	0	16	4	60	...	32	46	16	3
Subtotal: RST	0	10	4	22	6	59	66	59	98	...	100	59	66	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Manitoba	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	0	0	609,420	0	609,420	0	0	45,355	0	965	0	0	**46,320**	655,740
CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,595	18,635	0	0	0	14,325	**72,555**	72,555
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,720	27,555	405	6,775	1,360	0	**42,815**	42,815
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,985	58,720	11,585	9,810	22,650	2,270	**111,020**	111,020
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,865	29,905	54,680	6,045	60,265	51,230	**204,990**	204,990
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15,570**	**116,190**	**66,680**	**22,630**	**84,270**	**53,500**	**358,840**	**358,845**
Total	0	0	609,420	0	609,420	0	55,165	180,175	66,680	23,595	84,270	67,825	**477,710**	1,087,145
	*** row percent ***													
CMA	0	0	93	0	93	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	100
CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	26	0	0	0	20	100	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	64	1	16	3	0	100	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	53	10	9	20	2	100	100
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	27	3	29	25	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**32**	**19**	**6**	**23**	**15**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	56	0	56	0	5	17	6	2	8	6	44	100
	*** column percent ***													
CMA	...	...	100	...	100	...	0	25	0	4	0	0	**10**	60
CA	...	...	0	...	0	...	72	10	0	0	0	21	**15**	7
RST:Strong MIZ	...	...	0	...	0	...	12	15	1	29	2	0	**9**	4
RST:Moderate MIZ	...	...	0	...	0	...	11	33	17	42	27	3	**23**	10
RST:Weak or No MIZ	...	...	0	...	0	...	5	17	82	26	72	76	**43**	19
Subtotal: RST	...	...	0	...	0	...	28	64	100	96	100	79	**75**	33
Total	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Saskatchewan

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	0	0	0	402,680	402,680	0	0	4,105	0	0	0	0	**4,105**	406,780
CA	0	0	0	0	0	74,125	0	33,790	37,420	0	0	0	**145,335**	145,335
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	5,485	5,485	8,495	0	2,400	9,095	0	0	0	**19,990**	25,475
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	16,815	16,815	21,725	0	19,280	38,670	775	1,130	1,670	**83,250**	100,065
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	20,910	20,910	21,630	0	31,290	159,735	10,360	19,205	29,360	**271,580**	292,490
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43,220**	**43,220**	**51,850**	**0**	**52,980**	**207,505**	**11,130**	**20,335**	**31,035**	**374,835**	**418,060**
Total	0	0	0	445,895	445,895	125,980	0	90,875	244,925	11,135	20,335	31,035	**524,285**	970,175
	*** row percent *** →													
CMA	0	0	0	99	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	100
CA	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	23	26	0	0	0	100	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	22	22	33	0	9	36	0	0	0	78	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	17	17	22	0	19	39	1	1	2	83	100
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	11	55	4	7	10	93	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**	**12**	**0**	**13**	**50**	**3**	**5**	**7**	**90**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	46	46	13	0	9	25	1	2	3	54	100
	*** column percent ***												↓	
CMA	...	...	...	90	90	0	...	5	0	0	0	0	**1**	42
CA	...	...	...	0	0	59	...	37	15	0	0	0	**28**	15
RST:Strong MIZ	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	3	4	0	0	0	**4**	3
RST:Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	4	4	17	...	21	16	7	6	5	**16**	10
RST:Weak or No MIZ	...	...	...	5	5	17	...	34	65	93	94	95	**52**	30
Subtotal: RST	...	...	...	10	10	41	...	58	85	100	100	100	**71**	43
Total	...	...	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Alberta	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	0	0	1,663,970	0	1,663,970	1,215	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,215**	1,665,185
CA	0	0	10,670	176,310	186,980	24,330	34,585	0	30,680	0	0	36,005	**125,600**	312,585
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	37,365	45,660	83,025	11,010	0	2,775	16,535	0	0	0	**30,320**	113,345
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	25,020	49,310	74,330	25,775	4,530	43,690	15,370	0	0	0	**89,365**	163,695
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	22,145	40,155	62,300	15,080	16,300	135,900	162,345	0	0	365	**329,990**	392,290
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**84,530**	**135,125**	**219,655**	**51,865**	**20,825**	**182,370**	**194,255**	**0**	**0**	**360**	**449,675**	**669,340**
Total	0	0	1,759,170	311,440	2,070,610	77,410	55,410	182,365	224,935	0	0	36,370	**576,490**	2,647,110
	*** row percent *** →													
CMA	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
CA	0	0	3	56	60	8	11	0	10	0	0	12	40	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	33	40	73	10	0	2	15	0	0	0	27	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	15	30	45	16	3	27	9	0	0	0	55	100
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	6	10	16	4	4	35	41	0	0	0	84	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**13**	**20**	**33**	**8**	**3**	**27**	**29**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**67**	**100**
Total	0	0	66	12	78	3	2	7	8	0	0	1	22	100
	*** column percent ***												↓	
CMA	...	...	95	0	80	2	0	0	0	...	...	0	**0**	63
CA	...	...	1	57	9	31	62	0	14	...	...	99	**22**	12
RST:Strong MIZ	...	...	2	15	4	14	0	2	7	...	...	0	**5**	4
RST:Moderate MIZ	...	...	1	16	4	33	8	24	7	...	...	0	**16**	6
RST:Weak or No MIZ	...	...	1.26	13	3	19	29	75	72	...	...	1	**57**	15
Subtotal: RST	...	...	5	43	11	67	38	100	86	...	...	1	**78**	25
Total	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	**100**	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

British Columbia	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	1,810,065	0	298,540	0	2,108,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,108,605
CA	0	0	0	377,330	377,330	0	518,260	35,140	19,720	0	0	49,000	**622,120**	999,455
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	16,485	16,485	0	37,965	21,275	65	0	0	715	**60,020**	76,505
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	13,430	50,905	64,335	0	69,620	12,430	54,795	0	0	9,125	**145,970**	210,305
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	90	25,535	25,625	0	44,270	1,160	150,645	0	3,875	57,430	**257,380**	283,005
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**13,520**	**92,925**	**106,445**	**0**	**151,860**	**34,865**	**205,510**	**0**	**3,880**	**67,270**	**463,385**	**569,825**
Total	1,810,065	0	312,065	470,255	2,592,385	0	670,120	70,005	225,230	0	3,880	116,270	**1,085,505**	3,677,890
	*** row percent *** →													
CMA	86	0	14	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
CA	0	0	0	38	38	0	52	4	2	0	0	5	62	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	22	22	0	50	28	0	0	0	1	78	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	6	24	31	0	33	6	26	0	0	4	69	100
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	9	9	0	16	0	53	0	1	20	91	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**2**	**16**	**19**	**0**	**27**	**6**	**36**	**0**	**1**	**12**	**81**	**100**
Total	49	0	8	13	70	0	18	2	6	0	0	3	30	100
	*** column percent ***													
CMA	100	...	96	0	81	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0 ↓	57
CA	0	...	0	80	15	...	77	50	9	...	0	42	**57**	27
RST:Strong MIZ	0	...	0	4	1	...	6	30	0	...	0	1	**6**	2
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	...	4	11	2	...	10	18	24	...	0	8	**13**	6
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	...	0.03	5	1	...	7	2	67	...	100	49	**24**	8
Subtotal: RST	0	...	4	20	4	...	23	50	91	...	100	58	43	15
Total	100	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	**100**	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Yukon

	Metropolitan regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,510	21,510	21,510
RST Strong MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RST Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	195	195
RST Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,295	8,295	8,295
Subtotal: RST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,485	8,485	8,485
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	30,000	30,000
	*** row percent ***													
CMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
RST Strong MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RST Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
RST Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: RST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***													
CMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
CA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72	72
RST Strong MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
RST Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
RST Weak or No MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	28
Subtotal: RST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	28
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural*

Northwest Territories

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	All Regions
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,150	**17,150**	17,155
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	**135**	135
RST:Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,550	**21,550**	21,550
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**21,685**	**21,685**	**21,690**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,835	**38,835**	38,835
	*** row percent *** →													
CMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
RST:Strong MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
RST:Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RST:Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent *** ↓													
CMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
CA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	**44**	44
RST:Strong MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
RST:Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
RST:Weak or No MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	**55**	55
Subtotal: RST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	**56**	56
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100

Table E8	**Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(end)*
Source	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Nunavut

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small non-metro city zone		Small town zone		Rural zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
CMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RST Strong MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RST Moderate MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RST Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,760	24,760	24,760
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24,760**	**24,760**	**24,755**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,760	24,760	24,760
	*** row percent ***													
CMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RST Strong MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RST Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RST Weak or No MIZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: RST	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***													
CMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
CA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
RST Strong MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
RST Moderate MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
RST Weak or No MIZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Subtotal: RST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Note

... Not applicable

Table E9 **Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Rural" Postal Codes**

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation
See text for an explanation of each definition of rural

Canada

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	16,755,585	**862,155**	17,617,735
CA	3,944,910	**553,715**	4,498,625
RST	**1,245,715**	**5,028,605**	**6,274,320**
Total	21,946,205	**6,444,475**	28,390,685
	*** row percent *** →		
CMA	95	5	100
CA	88	12	100
RST	**20**	**80**	**100**
Total	77	23	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	76	13	62
CA	18	9	16
RST	6	78	22
Total	100	100	100

Newfoundland and Labrador

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	153,660	**17,765**	171,425
CA	57,830	**12,330**	70,155
RST	**16,785**	**287,460**	**304,245**
Total	228,275	**317,550**	545,825
	*** row percent *** →		
CMA	90	10	100
CA	82	18	100
RST	**6**	**94**	**100**
Total	42	58	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	67	6	31
CA	25	4	13
RST	7	91	56
Total	100	100	100

Prince Edward Island

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	0	**0**	0
CA	57,325	**14,040**	71,365
RST	**2,365**	**58,025**	**60,390**
Total	59,695	**72,060**	131,755
	*** row percent *** →		
CMA	...	...	...
CA	80	20	100
RST	**4**	**96**	**100**
Total	45	55	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	0	0	0
CA	96	19	54
RST	4	81	46
Total	100	100	100

Nova Scotia

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	300,695	**27,180**	327,875
CA	155,215	**66,955**	222,165
RST	**62,470**	**284,120**	**346,585**
Total	518,375	**378,250**	896,625
	*** row percent *** →		
CMA	92	8	100
CA	70	30	100
RST	**18**	**82**	**100**
Total	58	42	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	58	7	37
CA	30	18	25
RST	12	75	39
Total	100	100	100

New Brunswick

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	99,770	**24,050**	123,825
CA	211,840	**38,600**	250,440
RST	**73,085**	**280,020**	**353,105**
Total	384,695	**342,670**	727,370
	*** row percent *** →		
CMA	81	19	100
CA	85	15	100
RST	**21**	**79**	**100**
Total	53	47	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	26	7	17
CA	55	11	34
RST	19	82	49
Total	100	100	100

Quebec

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	4,328,670	**283,865**	4,612,540
CA	751,085	**79,280**	830,365
RST	**256,700**	**1,308,615**	**1,565,320**
Total	5,336,455	**1,671,765**	7,008,225
	*** row percent *** →		
CMA	94	6	100
CA	90	10	100
RST	**16**	**84**	**100**
Total	76	24	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	81	17	66
CA	14	5	12
RST	5	78	22
Total	100	100	100

Table E9 **Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Rural" Postal Codes** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation
See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Ontario

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	7,167,660	378,075	7,545,740
CA	1,268,635	216,900	1,485,535
RST	415,335	1,158,325	1,573,665
Total	8,851,630	1,753,305	10,604,935
	*** row percent ***	→	
CMA	95	5	100
CA	85	15	100
RST	26	74	100
Total	83	17	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	81	22	71
CA	14	12	14
RST	5	66	15
Total	100	100	100

Manitoba

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	629,570	26,190	655,760
CA	68,185	4,375	72,560
RST	69,670	289,750	359,420
Total	767,425	320,320	1,087,740
	*** row percent ***	→	
CMA	96	4	100
CA	94	6	100
RST	19	81	100
Total	71	29	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	82	8	60
CA	9	1	7
RST	9	90	33
Total	100	100	100

Saskatchewan

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	377,980	28,825	406,805
CA	137,355	8,075	145,425
RST	26,590	391,865	418,455
Total	541,925	428,755	970,680
	*** row percent ***	→	
CMA	93	7	100
CA	94	6	100
RST	6	94	100
Total	56	44	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	70	7	42
CA	25	2	15
RST	5	91	43
Total	100	100	100

Alberta

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	1,605,885	59,270	1,665,160
CA	276,220	36,275	312,495
RST	195,055	473,290	668,340
Total	2,077,160	568,835	2,645,995
	*** row percent ***	→	
CMA	96	4	100
CA	88	12	100
RST	29	71	100
Total	79	21	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	77	10	63
CA	13	6	12
RST	9	83	25
Total	100	100	100

British Columbia

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	2,091,690	16,925	2,108,615
CA	922,605	76,825	999,435
RST	127,290	442,420	569,715
Total	3,141,595	536,175	3,677,765
	*** row percent ***	→	
CMA	99	1	100
CA	92	8	100
RST	22	78	100
Total	85	15	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	67	3	57
CA	29	14	27
RST	4	83	15
Total	100	100	100

Yukon

	"Urban" Postal Code	"Rural" Postal Code	Total
CMA	0	0	0
CA	35	21,470	21,500
RST	8,445	175	8,615
Total	8,480	21,640	30,120
	*** row percent ***	→	
CMA	...	...	...
CA	0	100	100
RST	98	2	100
Total	28	72	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	0	0	0
CA	0	99	71
RST	100	1	29
Total	100	100	100

Table E9 **Population Overlap of "Rural and Small Town" and "Rural" Postal Codes** *(end)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation

See text for an explanation of each definition of rural

Northwest Territories

	"Urban" Postal Code	**"Rural" Postal Code**	Total
CMA	0	0	0
CA	17,145	0	17,150
RST	**190**	**21,495**	**21,685**
Total	17,335	21,500	38,835
	*** row percent ***	→	→
CMA	...	...	...
CA	100	0	100
RST	**1**	**99**	**100**
Total	45	55	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	0	0	0
CA	99	0	44
RST	1	100	56
Total	100	100	100

Nunavut

	"Urban" Postal Code	**"Rural" Postal Code**	Total
CMA	0	0	0
CA	0	0	0
RST	**0**	**24,755**	**24,755**
Total	0	24,760	24,760
	*** row percent ***	→	→
CMA	...	...	...
CA	...	...	...
RST	**0**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	100	100
	*** column percent ***	↓	
CMA	...	0	0
CA	...	0	0
RST	...	100	100
Total	...	100	100

Note

... Not applicable

Table E10	**Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"**
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
	See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Canada

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
OECD "Urban Communities"	13,067,045	4,041,440	280,830	155,925	0	**436,755**	17,545,245
OECD "Rural Communities"	**815,755**	**1,555,025**	**4,115,620**	**3,729,435**	**629,595**	**8,474,650**	**10,845,435**
Total	13,882,795	5,596,470	4,396,450	3,885,365	629,595	**8,911,415**	28,390,685
	*** row percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	74	23	2	1	0	2	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**8**	**14**	**38**	**34**	**6**	**78**	**100**
Total	49	20	15	14	2	31	100
	*** column percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	94	72	6	4	0	**5**	62
OECD "Rural Communities"	6	28	94	96	100	**95**	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Newfoundland and Labrador

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	171,425	0	0	0	**0**	171,425
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**76,555**	**0**	**246,150**	**51,695**	**297,845**	**374,400**
Total	0	247,980	0	246,150	51,695	**297,845**	545,825
	*** row percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**20**	**0**	**66**	**14**	**80**	**100**
Total	0	45	0	45	9	55	100
	*** column percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	69	...	0	0	**0**	31
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	31	...	100	100	**100**	69
Total	...	100	...	100	100	**100**	100

Prince Edward Island

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	32,945	15,865	0	**48,810**	48,810
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**35,645**	**47,345**	**0**	**82,990**	**82,990**
Total	0	0	68,590	63,210	0	**131,800**	131,805
	*** row percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	67	33	0	100	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**43**	**57**	**0**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	52	48	0	100	100
	*** column percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	48	25	...	**37**	37
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	52	75	...	**63**	63
Total	...	...	100	100	...	**100**	100

Table E10	**Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Nova Scotia	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	Subtotal: PRR	
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	228,950	0	0	0	0	228,950
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**109,350**	**270,265**	**288,035**	0	**558,300**	**667,650**
Total	0	338,305	270,260	288,030	0	558,295	896,600
	*** row percent *** →						
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**16**	**40**	**43**	0	**84**	**100**
Total	0	38	30	32	0	62	100
	*** column percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	68	0	0	...	0 ↓	26
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	32	100	100	...	100	74
Total	...	100	100	100	...	100	100

New Brunswick	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	Subtotal: PRR	
OECD "Urban Communities"	70,890	46,505	25,295	0	0	**25,295**	142,690
OECD "Rural Communities"	**6,800**	**38,395**	**266,885**	**272,590**	0	**539,475**	**584,670**
Total	77,685	84,900	292,185	272,590	0	564,775	727,360
	*** row percent *** →						
OECD "Urban Communities"	50	33	18	0	0	18	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**1**	**7**	**46**	**47**	0	**92**	**100**
Total	11	12	40	37	0	78	100
	*** column percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	91	55	9	0	...	4 ↓	20
OECD "Rural Communities"	9	45	91	100	...	96	80
Total	100	100	100	100	...	100	100

Quebec	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	Subtotal: PRR	
OECD "Urban Communities"	3,765,790	1,049,785	30,505	20,105	0	**50,610**	4,866,185
OECD "Rural Communities"	**56,525**	**433,780**	**707,985**	**865,305**	**78,340**	**1,651,630**	**2,141,935**
Total	3,822,320	1,483,570	738,490	885,415	78,340	1,702,245	7,008,130
	*** row percent *** →						
OECD "Urban Communities"	77	22	1	0	0	1	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**3**	**20**	**33**	**40**	**4**	**77**	**100**
Total	55	21	11	13	1	24	100
	*** column percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	99	71	4	2	0	3 ↓	69
OECD "Rural Communities"	1	29	96	98	100	97	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table E10 **Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** ***(cont'd)***

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Ontario

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
OECD "Urban Communities"	5,157,035	2,176,035	192,085	15,635	0	**207,720**	7,540,790
OECD "Rural Communities"	**335,035**	**819,790**	**1,291,600**	**463,380**	**154,465**	**1,909,445**	**3,064,270**
Total	5,492,070	2,995,825	1,483,685	479,015	154,465	**2,117,165**	10,605,060
	*** row percent *** →						
OECD "Urban Communities"	68	29	3	0	0	3	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**11**	**27**	**42**	**15**	**5**	**62**	**100**
Total	52	28	14	5	1	20	100
	*** column percent ***					↓	
OECD "Urban Communities"	94	73	13	3	0	**10**	71
OECD "Rural Communities"	6	27	87	97	100	**90**	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Manitoba

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
OECD "Urban Communities"	607,850	0	0	0	0	**0**	607,850
OECD "Rural Communities"	**1,570**	**0**	**203,775**	**206,120**	**67,830**	**477,725**	**479,295**
Total	609,425	0	203,770	206,120	67,830	**477,720**	1,087,140
	*** row percent *** →						
OECD "Urban Communities"	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**43**	**43**	**14**	**100**	**100**
Total	56	0	19	19	6	44	100
	*** column percent ***					↓	
OECD "Urban Communities"	100	...	0	0	0	**0**	56
OECD "Rural Communities"	0	...	100	100	100	**100**	44
Total	100	...	100	100	100	**100**	100

Saskatchewan

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	368,740	0	0	0	**0**	368,740
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**77,155**	**227,985**	**265,260**	**31,035**	**524,280**	**601,435**
Total	0	445,895	227,985	265,260	31,035	**524,280**	970,180
	*** row percent *** →						
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**13**	**38**	**44**	**5**	**87**	**100**
Total	0	46	23	27	3	54	100
	*** column percent ***					↓	
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	83	0	0	0	**0**	38
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	17	100	100	100	**100**	62
Total	...	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E10	**Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Alberta

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
OECD "Urban Communities"	1,368,430	0	0	0	0	0	1,368,430
OECD "Rural Communities"	**390,740**	**0**	**571,215**	**280,350**	**36,370**	**887,935**	**1,278,675**
Total	1,759,175	0	571,220	280,350	36,370	887,935	2,647,110
	*** row percent *** →						
OECD "Urban Communities"	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**31**	**0**	**45**	**22**	**3**	**69**	**100**
Total	66	0	22	11	1	34	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
OECD "Urban Communities"	78	...	0	0	0	0	52
OECD "Rural Communities"	22	...	100	100	100	100	48
Total	100	...	100	100	100	100	100

British Columbia

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
OECD "Urban Communities"	2,097,045	0	0	104,320	0	104,320	2,201,365
OECD "Rural Communities"	**25,085**	**0**	**540,260**	**794,905**	**116,270**	**1,451,435**	**1,476,520**
Total	2,122,125	0	540,265	899,225	116,270	1,555,760	3,677,885
	*** row percent *** →						
OECD "Urban Communities"	95	0	0	5	0	5	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**2**	**0**	**37**	**54**	**8**	**98**	**100**
Total	58	0	15	24	3	42	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
OECD "Urban Communities"	99	...	0	12	0	7	60
OECD "Rural Communities"	1	...	100	88	100	93	40
Total	100	...	100	100	100	100	100

Yukon

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**
Total	0	0	0	0	30,000	30,000	30,000
	*** row percent *** →						
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent *** ↓						
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Total	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Table E10	**Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"** *(end)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Northwest Territories

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**38,835**	**38,835**	**38,835**
Total	0	0	0	0	38,840	**38,835**	38,840
	*** row percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100
Total	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100

Nunavut

	OECD Predominantly Urban Regions	OECD Intermediate Regions	OECD Predominantly Rural Regions (PRR)				Total
			Adjacent to metro	Non-Adjacent to metro	North	**Subtotal: PRR**	
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24,755**	**24,755**	**24,755**
Total	0	0	0	0	24,755	**24,755**	24,760
	*** row percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***						
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100
Total	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100

Note

... Not applicable

Table E11 **Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)**

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Canada

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	7,204,975	2,486,985	5,082,465	2,200,025	16,974,450	282,040	272,885	0	15,865	0	0	0	**570,790**	17,545,245
OECD "Rural Communities"	**131,270**	**639,615**	**914,805**	**2,148,575**	**3,834,265**	**1,127,875**	**1,539,925**	**1,314,005**	**2,035,875**	**107,790**	**256,100**	**629,595**	**7,011,165**	**10,845,435**
Total	7,336,240	3,126,600	5,997,265	4,348,605	20,808,715	1,409,920	1,812,805	1,314,000	2,051,740	107,795	256,105	629,595	**7,581,960**	28,390,685
	*** row percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	41	14	29	13	97	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**1**	**6**	**8**	**20**	**35**	**10**	**14**	**12**	**19**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**65**	**100**
Total	26	11	21	15	73	5	6	5	7	0	1	2	27	100
	*** column percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	98	80	85	51	82	20	15	0	1	0	0	0	**8**	62
OECD "Rural Communities"	2	20	15	49	18	80	85	100	99	100	100	100	**92**	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Newfoundland and Labrador

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	171,425	171,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	171,425
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**76,555**	**76,555**	**0**	**82,645**	**0**	**163,505**	**0**	**0**	**51,695**	**297,845**	**374,400**
Total	0	0	0	247,980	247,980	0	82,645	0	163,505	0	0	51,695	**297,845**	545,825
	*** row percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**20**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**80**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	45	45	0	15	0	30	0	0	9	55	100
	*** column percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	69	69	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	**0**	31
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	...	31	31	...	100	...	100	...	...	100	**100**	69
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	100	...	100	...	...	100	**100**	100

Table E11	**Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
	See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Prince Edward Island

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	32,945	32,945	0	0	0	15,865	0	0	0	**15,865**	48,810
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**35,645**	**35,645**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**28,115**	**0**	**19,230**	**0**	**47,345**	**82,990**
Total	0	0	0	68,590	68,590	0	0	0	43,980	0	19,230	0	**63,210**	131,805
	*** row percent ***													→
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	67	67	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**43**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**34**	**0**	**23**	**0**	**57**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	52	52	0	0	0	33	0	15	0	48	100
	*** column percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	48	48	...	...	...	36	...	0	...	25 ↓	37
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	...	52	52	...	...	...	64	...	100	...	75	63
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	100

Nova Scotia

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	228,950	0	228,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	228,950
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**109,350**	**116,260**	**225,610**	**0**	**106,375**	**134,715**	**111,915**	**19,285**	**69,745**	**0**	**442,035**	**667,645**
Total	0	0	338,305	116,260	454,565	0	106,370	134,720	111,915	19,280	69,745	0	**442,030**	896,600
	*** row percent ***													→
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**16**	**17**	**34**	**0**	**16**	**20**	**17**	**3**	**10**	**0**	**66**	**100**
Total	0	0	38	13	51	0	12	15	12	2	8	0	49	100
	*** column percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	68	0	50	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0 ↓	26
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	32	100	50	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	74
Total	...	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	100

Table E11 **Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

New Brunswick

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	142,690	142,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	142,690
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**253,465**	**253,465**	**0**	**86,540**	**26,975**	**173,785**	**31,640**	**12,270**	**0**	**331,210**	**584,675**
Total	0	0	0	396,155	396,155	0	86,540	26,980	173,785	31,640	12,265	0	**331,210**	727,365
	*** row percent ***													→
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**43**	**0**	**15**	**5**	**30**	**5**	**2**	**0**	**57**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	54	54	0	12	4	24	4	2	0	46	100
	*** column percent ***													↓
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	36	36	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	**0**	20
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	...	64	64	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	**100**	80
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	**100**	100

Quebec

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	1,737,370	1,277,565	708,485	782,785	4,506,205	267,235	92,750	0	0	0	0	0	**359,985**	4,866,190
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**102,755**	**33,465**	**241,935**	**378,155**	**316,310**	**274,600**	**426,385**	**625,990**	**22,145**	**20,020**	**78,340**	**1,763,790**	**2,141,945**
Total	1,737,375	1,380,320	741,950	1,024,725	4,884,370	583,540	367,350	426,385	625,995	22,140	20,020	78,340	**2,123,770**	7,008,130
	*** row percent ***													→
OECD "Urban Communities"	36	26	15	16	93	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**5**	**2**	**11**	**18**	**15**	**13**	**20**	**29**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**82**	**100**
Total	25	20	11	15	70	8	5	6	9	0	0	1	30	100
	*** column percent ***													↓
OECD "Urban Communities"	100	93	95	76	92	46	25	0	0	0	0	0	**17**	69
OECD "Rural Communities"	0	7	5	24	8	54	75	100	100	100	100	100	**83**	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E11	**Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custum tabulation.
	See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Ontario

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	3,657,535	1,209,420	1,881,770	701,440	7,450,165	14,805	75,810	0	0	0	0	0	**90,615**	7,540,780
OECD "Rural Communities"	**131,265**	**536,865**	**354,590**	**565,870**	**1,588,590**	**608,180**	**313,390**	**202,495**	**170,795**	**0**	**26,355**	**154,465**	**1,475,680**	**3,064,270**
Total	3,788,800	1,746,285	2,236,355	1,267,310	9,038,750	622,990	389,200	202,495	170,795	0	26,355	154,460	**1,566,295**	10,605,055
	*** row percent ***													→
OECD "Urban Communities"	49	16	25	9	99	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**4**	**18**	**12**	**18**	**52**	**20**	**10**	**7**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**48**	**100**
Total	36	16	21	12	85	6	4	2	2	0	0	1	15	100
	*** column percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	97	69	84	55	82	2	19	0	0	..	0	0	**6**	71
OECD "Rural Communities"	3	31	16	45	18	98	81	100	100	...	100	100	**94**	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	100	**100** ↓	100

Manitoba

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	607,850	0	607,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	607,850
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**1,570**	**0**	**1,570**	**0**	**55,165**	**180,175**	**66,680**	**23,595**	**84,270**	**67,825**	**477,710**	**479,280**
Total	0	0	609,425	0	609,425	0	55,165	180,175	66,685	23,595	84,275	67,825	**477,720**	1,087,145
	*** row percent ***													→
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**38**	**14**	**5**	**18**	**14**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	56	0	56	0	5	17	6	2	8	6	44	100
	*** column percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	100	...	100	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	56
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	0	...	0	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	44
Total	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100** ↓	100

Table E11	**Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
	See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Saskatchewan

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	368,740	368,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	368,740
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**77,155**	**77,155**	**125,975**	**0**	**90,875**	**244,925**	**11,135**	**20,335**	**31,035**	**524,280**	**601,435**
Total	0	0	0	445,895	445,895	125,975	0	90,875	244,925	11,130	20,335	31,035	**524,275**	970,175
	*** row percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**13**	**21**	**0**	**15**	**41**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**87**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	46	46	13	0	9	25	1	2	3	54	100
	*** column percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	83	83	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	...	17	17	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	62
Total	...	...	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Alberta

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	1,368,435	0	1,368,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	1,368,435
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**390,740**	**311,440**	**702,180**	**77,410**	**55,410**	**182,370**	**224,935**	**0**	**0**	**36,370**	**576,495**	**1,278,675**
Total	0	0	1,759,170	311,435	2,070,605	77,410	55,415	182,370	224,935	0	0	36,370	**576,500**	2,647,110
	*** row percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**31**	**24**	**55**	**6**	**4**	**14**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**45**	**100**
Total	0	0	66	12	78	3	2	7	8	0	0	1	22	100
	*** column percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	78	0	66	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	52
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	22	100	34	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	100	48
Total	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	100	100

Table E11 **Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

British Columbia

	Metropolitan regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	1,810,065	0	286,975	0	2,097,040	0	104,320	0	0	0	0	0	**104,320**	2,201,360
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**25,085**	**470,255**	**495,340**	**0**	**565,795**	**70,010**	**225,230**	**0**	**3,880**	**116,270**	**981,185**	**1,476,525**
Total	1,810,065	0	312,065	470,250	2,592,380	0	670,120	70,005	225,230	0	3,880	116,270	**1,085,505**	3,677,885
	*** row percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	82	0	13	0	95	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	100
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**2**	**32**	**34**	**0**	**38**	**5**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**66**	**100**
Total	49	0	8	13	70	0	18	2	6	0	0	3	30	100
	*** column percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	100	...	92	0	81	...	16	0	0	...	0	0	10	60
OECD "Rural Communities"	0	...	8	100	19	...	84	100	100	...	100	100	90	40
Total	100	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100

Yukon

	Metropolitan regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	**30,000**	30,000
	*** row percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100

Table E11 **Population Overlap of OECD "Rural Communities" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(end)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Northwest Territories

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**38,835**	**38,835**	**38,835**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,840	**38,840**	38,835
	*** row percent *** →													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent *** ↓													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100

Nunavut

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
OECD "Urban Communities"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24,760**	**24,760**	**24,760**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,755	**24,755**	24,760
	*** row percent *** →													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OECD "Rural Communities"	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent *** ↓													
OECD "Urban Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
OECD "Rural Communities"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100

Note

... Not applicable

Table E12	**Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)**
Source	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural*

Canada														
	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	6,747,995	2,061,405	4,882,720	190,680	13,882,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	13,882,795
Intermediate	588,245	717,790	1,081,090	2,624,590	5,011,715	349,470	235,285	0	0	0	0	0	**584,755**	5,596,470
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	347,410	33,460	1,533,335	1,914,205	1,060,445	0	1,314,000	0	107,795	0	0	**2,482,240**	4,396,450
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,577,525	0	2,051,740	0	256,100	0	**3,885,365**	3,885,365
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	629,595	**629,595**	629,595
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**347,410**	**33,460**	**1,533,335**	**1,914,205**	**1,060,445**	**1,577,525**	**1,314,000**	**2,051,740**	**107,795**	**256,100**	**629,595**	**6,997,200**	**8,911,415**
Total	7,336,240	3,126,600	5,997,265	4,348,605	20,808,710	1,409,920	1,812,805	1,314,000	2,051,740	107,795	256,105	629,595	**7,581,960**	28,390,685
	*** row percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	49	15	35	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Intermediate	11	13	19	47	90	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	100
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	8	1	35	44	24	0	30	0	2	0	0	56	100
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	53	0	7	0	100	100
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**4**	**0**	**17**	**21**	**12**	**18**	**15**	**23**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**79**	**100**
Total	26	11	21	15	73	5	6	5	7	0	1	2	27	100
	*** column percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	92	66	81	4	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	49
Intermediate	8	23	18	60	24	25	13	0	0	0	0	0	**8**	20
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	11	1	35	9	75	0	100	0	100	0	0	**33**	15
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	100	0	100	0	**51**	14
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	**8**	2
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	0	11	1	35	9	75	87	100	100	100	100	100	**92**	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E12	**Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census f Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Newfoundland and Labrador

	Metropolitan regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Intermediate	0	0	0	247,980	247,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	247,980
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	82,645	0	163,505	0	0	0	**246,150**	246,150
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,695	**51,695**	51,695
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**82,645**	**0**	**163,505**	**0**	**0**	**51,695**	**297,845**	**297,845**
Total	0	0	0	247,980	247,980	0	82,645	0	163,505	0	0	51,695	**297,845**	545,825
	*** row percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	66	0	0	0	100	100
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	45	45	0	15	0	30	0	0	9	55	100
	*** column percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	**0**	0
Intermediate	...	...	...	100	100	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	**0**	45
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	**0**	0
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	0	0	...	100	...	100	...	...	0	**83**	45
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	100	**17**	9
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	...	...	...	0	0	...	100	...	100	...	...	100	**100**	55
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	100	...	100	...	...	100	**100**	100

Table E12 **Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Prince Edward Island

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions									All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Intermediate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	68,590	68,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	68,590
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,980	0	19,230	0	**63,210**	63,210
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**68,590**	**68,590**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43,980**	**0**	**19,230**	**0**	**63,210**	**131,800**
Total	0	0	0	68,590	68,590	0	0	0	43,980	0	19,230	0	**63,210**	131,800
	*** row percent ***													→
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	30	0	100	100
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**52**	**52**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**48**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	52	52	0	0	0	33	0	15	0	48	100
	*** column percent ***												↓	
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	**0**	0
Intermediate	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	**0**	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	**0**	52
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	**100**	48
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	**0**	0
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	**100**	100
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	**100**	100

Table E12	**Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Nova Scotia	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Intermediate	0	0	338,305	0	338,305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	338,305
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	116,260	116,260	0	0	134,715	0	19,285	0	0	**154,000**	270,265
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	106,375	0	111,910	0	69,745	0	**288,030**	288,030
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**116,260**	**116,260**	**0**	**106,375**	**134,715**	**111,910**	**19,285**	**69,745**	**0**	**442,030**	**558,295**
Total	0	0	338,305	116,260	454,565	0	106,375	134,715	111,910	19,285	69,745	0	**442,030**	896,600
	*** row percent *** →													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	43	43	0	0	50	0	7	0	0	57	100
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	39	0	24	0	100	100
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**21**	**21**	**0**	**19**	**24**	**20**	**3**	**12**	**0**	**79**	**100**
Total	0	0	38	13	51	0	12	15	12	2	8	0	49	100
	*** column percent *** ↓													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	**0**	0
Intermediate	...	...	100	0	74	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	**0**	38
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	0	100	26	...	0	100	0	100	0	...	**35**	30
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	...	...	0	0	0	...	100	0	100	0	100	...	**65**	32
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	**0**	0
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	...	...	0	100	26	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	**100**	62
Total	...	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	**100**	100

Table E12 **Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

New Brunswick

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	0	0	0	77,690	77,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77,690
Intermediate	0	0	0	84,900	84,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,900
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	233,570	233,570	0	0	26,980	0	31,635	0	0	58,615	292,185
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,540	0	173,780	0	12,265	0	272,585	272,590
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**233,570**	**233,570**	**0**	**86,540**	**26,980**	**173,780**	**31,635**	**12,265**	**0**	**331,200**	**564,775**
Total	0	0	0	396,160	396,160	0	86,540	26,980	173,780	31,635	12,265	0	331,200	727,360
	*** row percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Intermediate	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	80	80	0	0	9	0	11	0	0	20	100
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	64	0	4	0	100	100
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**41**	**41**	**0**	**15**	**5**	**31**	**6**	**2**	**0**	**59**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	54	54	0	12	4	24	4	2	0	46	100
	*** column percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	20	20	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	11
Intermediate	...	...	...	21	21	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	12
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	59	59	...	0	100	0	100	0	...	18	40
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	0	0	...	100	0	100	0	100	...	82	37
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	...	...	...	59	59	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	78
Total	...	...	...	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	100

Table E12 **Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Quebec														
	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	1,737,375	1,263,465	708,490	112,990	3,822,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	3,822,320
Intermediate	0	94,415	0	911,730	1,006,145	349,470	127,950	0	0	0	0	0	**477,420**	1,483,565
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	22,430	33,460	0	55,890	234,065	0	426,385	0	22,145	0	0	**682,595**	738,490
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	239,400	0	625,990	0	20,020	0	**885,410**	885,410
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,340	**78,340**	78,340
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**22,430**	**33,460**	**0**	**55,890**	**234,065**	**239,400**	**426,385**	**625,990**	**22,145**	**20,020**	**78,340**	**1,646,345**	**1,702,240**
Total	1,737,375	1,380,310	741,950	1,024,720	4,884,355	583,535	367,350	426,385	625,990	22,145	20,020	78,340	**2,123,765**	7,008,125
	*** row percent *** →													
Predominantly Urban	45	33	19	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Intermediate	0	6	0	61	68	24	9	0	0	0	0	0	32	100
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	3	5	0	8	32	0	58	0	3	0	0	92	100
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	71	0	2	0	100	100
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**14**	**14**	**25**	**37**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**97**	**100**
Total	25	20	11	15	70	8	5	6	9	0	0	1	30	100
	*** column percent ***												↓	
Predominantly Urban	100	92	95	11	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Intermediate	0	7	0	89	21	60	35	0	0	0	0	0	22	21
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	2	5	0	1	40	0	100	0	100	0	0	32	11
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	100	0	100	0	42	13
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	4	1
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	0	2	5	0	1	40	65	100	100	100	100	100	78	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table E12	**Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Ontario

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	3,200,555	797,935	1,493,575	0	5,492,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	5,492,070
Intermediate	588,250	623,370	742,780	934,085	2,888,485	0	107,335	0	0	0	0	0	**107,335**	2,995,825
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	324,980	0	333,225	658,205	622,990	0	202,495	0	0	0	0	**825,485**	1,483,685
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	281,865	0	170,795	0	26,355	0	**479,015**	479,015
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154,465	**154,465**	154,465
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**324,980**	**0**	**333,225**	**658,205**	**622,990**	**281,865**	**202,495**	**170,795**	**0**	**26,355**	**154,465**	**1,458,965**	**2,117,165**
Total	3,788,805	1,746,285	2,236,355	1,267,310	9,038,755	622,990	389,200	202,495	170,795	0	26,355	154,465	**1,566,300**	10,605,060
	*** row percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	58	15	27	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Intermediate	20	21	25	31	96	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	100
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	22	0	22	44	42	0	14	0	0	0	0	56	100
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	36	0	6	0	100	100
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**15**	**0**	**16**	**31**	**29**	**13**	**10**	**8**	**0**	**1**	**7**	**69**	**100**
Total	36	16	21	12	85	6	4	2	2	0	0	1	15	100
	*** column percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	84	46	67	0	61	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	**0**	52
Intermediate	16	36	33	74	32	0	28	0	0	...	0	0	**7**	28
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	19	0	26	7	100	0	100	0	...	0	0	**53**	14
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	100	...	100	0	**31**	5
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	100	**10**	1
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	0	19	0	26	7	100	72	100	100	...	100	100	**93**	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	100	**100**	100

Table E12 **Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Manitoba

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	0	0	609,425	0	609,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	609,420
Intermediate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180,175	0	23,595	0	0	**203,770**	203,770
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,170	0	66,680	0	84,270	0	**206,120**	206,120
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,830	**67,830**	67,825
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**55,170**	**180,175**	**66,680**	**23,595**	**84,270**	**67,830**	**477,720**	**477,720**
Total	0	0	609,425	0	609,425	0	55,170	180,175	66,680	23,595	84,270	67,830	**477,720**	1,087,145
	*** row percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	12	0	0	100	100
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	32	0	41	0	100	100
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**38**	**14**	**5**	**18**	**14**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	56	0	56	0	5	17	6	2	8	6	44	100
	*** column percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	100	...	100	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	56
Intermediate	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	100	0	100	0	0	**43**	19
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	...	...	0	...	0	...	100	0	100	0	100	0	**43**	19
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	100	**14**	6
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	...	...	0	...	0	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	44
Total	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E12	**Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Saskatchewan														
	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Intermediate	0	0	0	445,895	445,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	445,895
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	125,975	0	90,875	0	11,130	0	0	**227,980**	227,985
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244,925	0	20,335	0	**265,260**	265,260
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,035	**31,035**	31,030
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**125,975**	**0**	**90,875**	**244,925**	**11,130**	**20,335**	**31,035**	**524,275**	**524,280**
Total	0	0	0	445,895	445,895	125,975	0	90,875	244,925	11,130	20,335	31,035	**524,275**	970,180
	*** row percent *** →													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	40	0	5	0	0	100	100
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	8	0	100	100
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**17**	**47**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	46	46	13	0	9	25	1	2	3	54	100
	*** column percent ***												↓	
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Intermediate	...	...	...	100	100	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	46
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	0	0	100	...	100	0	100	0	0	**43**	23
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	100	0	100	0	**51**	27
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	100	**6**	3
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	...	...	...	0	0	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	54
Total	...	...	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	**100**	100

Table E12	**Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Alberta														
	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	0	0	1,759,175	0	1,759,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,759,175
Intermediate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	311,435	311,435	77,410	0	182,370	0	0	0	0	259,780	571,220
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,410	0	224,935	0	0	0	280,345	280,345
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,370	36,370	36,370
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	0	0	0	311,435	311,435	77,410	55,410	182,370	224,935	0	0	36,370	576,495	887,935
Total	0	0	1,759,175	311,435	2,070,610	77,410	55,410	182,370	224,935	0	0	36,370	576,495	2,647,110
	*** row percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	55	55	14	0	32	0	0	0	0	45	100
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	80	0	0	0	100	100
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	0	0	0	35	35	9	6	21	25	0	0	4	65	100
Total	0	0	66	12	78	3	2	7	8	0	0	1	22	100
	*** column percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	100	0	85	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	66
Intermediate	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	0	100	15	100	0	100	0	...	...	0	45	22
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	...	...	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	...	...	0	49	11
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	100	6	1
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	...	...	0	100	15	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	100	34
Total	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	100	100

Table E12	**Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*	
Source	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.	
	See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.	

British Columbia

	Metropolitan regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	1,810,065	0	312,060	0	2,122,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	2,122,125
Intermediate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	470,255	470,255	0	0	70,005	0	0	0	0	**70,005**	540,260
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	670,120	0	225,230	0	3,875	0	**899,225**	899,230
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116,270	**116,270**	116,270
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**470,255**	**470,255**	**0**	**670,120**	**70,005**	**225,230**	**0**	**3,875**	**116,270**	**1,085,500**	**1,555,760**
Total	1,810,065	0	312,060	470,255	2,592,380	0	670,120	70,005	225,230	0	3,875	116,270	**1,085,500**	3,677,885
	*** row percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	85	0	15	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	87	87	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13	100
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	25	0	0	0	100	100
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30**	**30**	**0**	**43**	**4**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**70**	**100**
Total	49	0	8	13	70	0	18	2	6	0	0	3	30	100
	*** column percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	100	...	100	0	82	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	**0**	58
Intermediate	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	**0**	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	...	0	100	18	...	0	100	0	...	0	0	**6**	15
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	...	0	0	0	...	100	0	100	...	100	0	**83**	24
Rural Northern Regions	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	100	**11**	3
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	0	...	0	100	18	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	**100**	42
Total	100	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	**100**	100

Table E12	**Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
	See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Yukon														
	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Intermediate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	**30,000**	30,000
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	**30,000**	30,000
	*** row percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	**0**	0
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	**100**	100

Table E12	**Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(cont'd)*
Source	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
	See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.

Northwest Territories

	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	Non-Metro-politan Regions	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intermediate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,835	38,835	38,840
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**38,835**	**38,835**	**38,835**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,835	38,835	38,835
	*** row percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Northern Regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***													
Predominantly Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Rural Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Rural Non-Metro-Adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Rural Northern Regions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Subtotal: Predominantly Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Table E12	**Population Overlap of OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (modified Beale Codes)** *(end)*
Source:	Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation. *See text for an explanation of each definition of rural.*

Nunavut	Metropolian regions					Non-metropolitan regions								All Regions
	Major metro area		Mid-Sized Metro	Smaller Metro	All Metro-politan Regions	Small Non-Metro City Zone		Small Town Zone		Rural Zone		Northern Regions	**Non-Metro-politan Regions**	
	Central County	Fringe County				Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro	Adjacent to Metro	Non-Adjacent to Metro			
	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3		Code 4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 8	Code 9	Code 10		
Predominantly urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Intermediate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Rural metro-adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Rural non-metro-adjacent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Rural northern regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,755	**24,755**	24,760
Subtotal: predominantly rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24,755**	**24,755**	**24,760**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,755	**24,755**	24,755
	*** row percent *** →													
Predominantly urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural metro-adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural non-metro-adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural northern regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Subtotal: predominantly rural	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
	*** column percent ***												↓	
Predominantly urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Rural metro-adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Rural non-metro-adjacent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Rural northern regions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Subtotal: predominantly rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100

Note

... Not applicable

Appendix F: Indicator Results for Cross-Tabulated Definitions

Each table in this appendix presents indicator results for the cross-tabulation of two definitions of "rural." Reading from left to right, the first column lists the indicators. The second presents indicator results for the population that is *"rural" by both definitions*. The third and fourth columns present indicator results for the populations that are *"rural" by one definition* but not the other (and vice versa). The last column presents the results for the population that is *"urban" by both definitions*. See Appendix G for Canada-level results.

Table F1: Indicator Levels for Census "Rural" versus "Rural and Small Town," Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	Census "Rural" and RST	Census "Rural" and CMA/CA	Census "Urban" and RST	Census "Urban" and CMA/CA
Total Population	4,280,560	2,017,790	1,993,760	20,098,570
Percent Males	51.2	51.0	48.8	48.6
Percent Females	48.8	49.0	51.2	51.4
Employment Rate, ages 25-54(percent)	72.6	79.2	76.0	77.3
Average Income of Economic Families(dollars)	45,962	59,726	49,233	58,505
Incidence of Low Income(percent)	15.0	9.4	17.3	21.9
Old Age Dependency Ratio(population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	17.8	12.9	22.4	16.6
Child Dependency Ratio(population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	34.9	33.3	33.1	29.2
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-54				
Percent working at home	17.1	10.6	5.8	5.4
Percent residing and working in different CSD	52.4	62.9	31.0	41.5
Percent residing and working in different CD	17.4	21.0	11.7	16.7
Percent of persons, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education	49.2	59.7	55.2	65.0
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	13.8	13.5	15.5	14.4

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Table F2: Indicator Levels for Census "Rural" versus OECD "Rural Communities", Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	Census "Rural" and OECD "Rural Communities"	Census "Rural" and OECD "Urban Communities"	Census "Urban" and OECD "Rural Communities"	Census "Urban" and OECD "Urban Communities"
Total Population	5,815,010	483,335	5,030,420	17,061,915
Percent Males	51.1	50.8	48.9	48.6
Percent Females	48.9	49.2	51.1	51.4
Employment Rate, ages 25-54 (percent)	74.4	80.3	77.3	77.1
Average Income of Economic Families (dollars)	49,269	64,267	52,774	59,136
Incidence of Low Income (percent)	13.5	8.5	16.9	22.8
Old Age Dependency Ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	16.6	11.9	19.2	16.5
Child Dependency Ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	34.6	32.2	33.3	28.4
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-54				
Percent working at home	15.3	9.8	5.5	5.4
Percent residing and working in different CSD	56.0	58.5	33.8	42.5
Percent residing and working in different CD	18.1	24.2	11.7	17.6
Percent of persons, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education	52.0	60.9	58.8	65.7
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	13.6	14.8	14.0	14.6

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Table F3: Indicator Levels for Census "Rural" versus OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions", Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	Census "Rural" and OECD "Predominantly Rural"	Census "Rural" and OECD "Predominantly Urban/Intermediate"	Census "Urban" and OECD "Predominantly Rural"	Census "Urban" and OECD "Predominantly Urban/Intermediate"
Total Population	4,520,480	1,777,865	4,390,930	17,701,395
Percent Males	51.1	51.1	48.7	48.6
Percent Females	48.9	48.9	51.3	51.4
Employment Rate, ages 25-64 (percent)	73.1	78.9	76.4	77.3
Average Income of Economic Families (dollars)	46,882	59,364	50,945	59,368
Incidence of Low Income (percent)	14.4	10.0	18.2	22.3
Old Age Dependency Ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	17.2	13.7	20.4	16.3
Child Dependency Ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	34.8	33.5	32.6	28.8
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-64				
Percent working at home	15.7	12.7	5.4	5.4
Percent residing and working in different CSD	53.0	63.3	26.3	43.9
Percent residing and working in different CD	18.8	18.4	11.6	17.4
Percent of persons, ages 25-64, with some post-secondary education	50.7	57.8	58.2	65.6
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	13.1	15.1	13.5	14.7

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Table F4: Indicator Levels for Census "Rural" versus "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (Beale), Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	Census "Rural" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (Beale)	Census "Rural" and "Metropolitan Regions" (Beale)	Census "Urban" and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (Beale)	Census "Urban" and "Metropolitan Regions" (Beale)
Total Population	4,035,415	2,262,930	3,546,535	18,545,780
Percent Males	51.2	51.0	48.7	48.7
Percent Females	48.8	49.0	51.3	51.3
Employment Rate, ages 25-64 (percent)	72.6	78.7	76.0	77.4
Average Income of Economic Families (dollars)	45,958	58,248	50,298	59,101
Incidence of Low Income (percent)	14.9	10.2	18.3	22.1
Old Age Dependency Ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	17.1	14.6	20.4	16.5
Child Dependency Ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	34.9	33.6	32.0	29.0
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-64				
Percent working at home	16.0	12.8	5.2	5.4
Percent residing and working in different CSD	52.7	61.7	27.7	42.9
Percent residing and working in different CD	18.4	19.2	12.2	17.0
Percent of persons, ages 25-64, with some post-secondary education	49.3	58.6	56.4	65.6
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	13.7	13.6	15.0	14.4

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Table F5: Indicator Levels for Census "Rural" versus Postal Code "Rural," Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	Census "Rural" and Postal Code "Rural"	Census "Rural" and Postal Code "Urban"	Census "Urban" and Postal Code "Rural"	Census "Urban" and Postal Code "Urban"
Total Population	4,630,320	1,668,030	1,814,160	20,278,175
Percent Males	51.2	51.1	49.2	48.6
Percent Females	48.8	48.9	50.8	51.4
Employment Rate, ages 25-54 (percent)	73.0	79.5	76.0	77.3
Average Income of Economic Families (dollars)	47,151	59,365	50,624	58,292
Incidence of Low Income (percent)	14.5	9.4	16.7	21.9
Old Age Dependency Ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	17.4	12.9	20.1	16.8
Child Dependency Ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	34.9	33.1	34.0	29.1
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-54				
Percent working at home	16.2	11.4	5.9	5.4
Percent residing and working in different CSD	54.2	61.0	42.6	40.5
Percent residing and working in different CD	19.3	17.4	16.6	16.3
Percent of persons, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education	50.2	59.4	55.9	64.9
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	13.7	13.6	15.2	14.4

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Table F6: Indicator Levels for RST versus OECD "Rural Communities", Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	RST and OECD "Rural Communities"	RST and OECD "Urban Communities"	CMA/CA and OECD "Rural Communities"	CMA/CA and OECD "Urban Communities"
Total Population	6,250,295	24,020	4,595,140	17,521,225
Percent Males	50.4	50.0	49.6	48.7
Percent Females	49.6	50.0	50.4	51.3
Employment Rate, ages 25-54 (percent)	73.7	75.1	78.3	77.2
Average Income of Economic Families (dollars)	46,996	48,618	56,157	59,301
Incidence of Low Income (percent)	15.7	13.3	14.3	22.4
Old Age Dependency Ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	19.3	18.2	15.8	16.4
Child Dependency Ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	34.4	30.1	33.5	28.5
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-54				
Percent working at home	13.4	6.7	7.2	5.5
Percent residing and working in different CSD	45.3	70.6	45.7	43.0
Percent residing and working in different CD	15.5	30.9	14.7	17.8
Percent of persons, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education	51.1	52.2	60.3	65.6
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	14.3	18.8	13.1	14.6

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Table F7: Indicator Levels for RST versus OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions", Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	RST and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"	RST and OECD "Predominantly Urban/Intermediate Regions"	CMA/CA and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"	CMA/CA and OECD "Predominantly Urban/Intermediate Regions"
Total Population	5,369,480	904,835	3,541,930	18,574,430
Percent Males	50.4	50.6	49.3	48.8
Percent Females	49.6	49.4	50.7	51.2
Employment Rate, ages 25-54 (percent)	73.3	76.0	76.9	77.6
Average Income of Economic Families (dollars)	46,344	50,876	52,705	59,801
Incidence of Low Income (percent)	16.1	13.7	16.7	21.5
Old Age Dependency Ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	19.6	17.5	17.6	16.0
Child Dependency Ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	34.3	34.5	32.8	28.9
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-54				
Percent working at home	13.4	13.5	6.5	5.7
Percent residing and working in different CSD	43.5	56.1	34.1	45.2
Percent residing and working in different CD	15.1	17.9	15.3	17.5
Percent of persons, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education	50.9	52.3	59.5	65.4
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	13.7	17.9	12.6	14.6

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Table F8: Indicator Levels for RST versus "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (Beale), Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	RST and "Non-Metropolitan Regions (Beale)	RST and "Metropolitan Regions" (Beale)	CMA/CA and "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (Beale)	CMA/CA and "Metropolitan Regions" (Beale)
Total Population	5,010,285	1,264,035	2,571,675	19,544,685
Percent Males	50.4	50.5	49.3	48.8
Percent Females	49.6	49.5	50.7	51.2
Employment Rate, ages 25-54 (percent)	72.9	76.6	76.5	77.6
Average Income of Economic Families (dollars)	45,965	51,048	51,903	59,545
Incidence of Low Income (percent)	16.3	13.5	16.9	21.3
Old Age Dependency Ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	19.4	18.7	17.2	16.1
Child Dependency Ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	34.2	34.8	32.2	29.2
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-54				
Percent working at home	13.4	13.4	6.3	5.8
Percent residing and working in different CSD	43.0	54.3	36.6	44.4
Percent residing and working in different CD	15.4	15.8	15.4	17.4
Percent of persons, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education	50.2	54.7	57.2	65.4
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Table F9: Indicator Levels for RST versus Postal Code "Rural", Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	RST and Postal Code "Rural"	RST and Postal Code "Urban"	CMA/CA and Postal Code "Rural"	CMA/CA and Postal Code "Urban"
Total Population	5,028,605	1,245,715	1,415,865	20,700,495
Percent Males	50.6	49.7	50.5	48.7
Percent Females	49.4	50.3	49.5	51.3
Employment Rate, ages 25-54 (percent)	72.6	77.9	77.9	77.4
Average Income of Economic Families (dollars)	45,866	51,521	56,014	58,811
Incidence of Low Income (percent)	16.1	14.4	11.9	21.4
Old Age Dependency Ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	19.4	18.7	14.0	16.4
Child Dependency Ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	34.7	33.0	34.5	29.2
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-54				
Percent working at home	14.5	9.3	9.2	5.6
Percent residing and working in different CSD	45.9	43.7	65.7	42.0
Percent residing and working in different CD	16.1	13.2	25.5	16.6
Percent of persons, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education	50.0	55.6	57.9	65.0
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	14.1	15.1	14.2	14.3

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Table F10: Indicator Levels for OECD "Rural" Communities" versus OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions", Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	OECD "Rural Communities" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"	OECD "Rural Communities" and OECD "Predominantly Urban/Intermediate Regions"	OECD "Urban Communities" and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"	OECD "Urban Communities" and OECD "Predominantly Urban/Intermediate Regions"
Total Population	8,474,850	2,370,780	436,755	17,108,485
Percent Males	50.0	50.4	48.6	48.7
Percent Females	50.0	49.6	51.4	51.3
Employment Rate, ages 25-54 (percent)	74.7	79.3	76.6	77.2
Average Income of Economic Families (dollars)	48,670	58,781	52,968	59,453
Incidence of Low Income (percent)	16.3	11.2	17.5	22.5
Old Age Dependency Ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	18.7	14.5	19.4	16.3
Child Dependency Ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	33.8	34.8	32.7	28.4
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-54				
Percent working at home	10.7	10.2	6.2	5.5
Percent residing and working in different CSD	39.9	63.3	32.8	43.2
Percent residing and working in different CD	15.0	15.5	19.0	17.8
Percent of persons, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education	54.1	58.8	60.7	65.7
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	13.2	15.6	14.3	14.6

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Table F11: Indicator Levels for "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (Beale) versus OECD "Rural Communities," Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	"Non-Metropolitan Regions" (Beale) and OECD "Rural Communities"	"Non-Metropolitan Regions" (Beale) and OECD "Urban Communities"	"Metropolitan Regions" (Beale) and OECD "Rural Communities"	"Metropolitan Regions" (Beale) and OECD "Urban Communities"
Total Population	7,011,165	570,790	3,834,265	16,974,450
Percent Males	50.2	48.4	50.0	48.7
Percent Females	49.8	51.6	50.0	51.3
Employment Rate, ages 25-54 (percent)	74.1	75.0	78.6	77.3
Average Income of Economic Families (dollars)	47,873	49,403	56,354	59,634
Incidence of Low Income (percent)	16.2	19.7	13.2	22.5
Old Age Dependency Ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	18.7	18.7	16.2	16.3
Child Dependency Ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	33.9	28.7	34.1	28.5
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-54				
Percent working at home	11.3	5.6	9.5	5.5
Percent residing and working in different CSD	41.2	34.4	52.5	43.3
Percent residing and working in different CD	15.3	16.6	14.7	17.8
Percent of persons, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education	52.4	55.2	60.0	65.9
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	14.0	17.8	13.3	14.5

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Table F12: Indicator Levels for "Non-Metropolitan Regions" (Beale) versus OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions," Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	"Non-Metropolitan Regions" (Beale) and OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"	Non-Metro (Beale) & OECD "Predominantly Urban/Intermediate Regions"	Metro (Beale) & OECD "Predominantly Rural Regions"	Metro (Beale) & OECD "Predominantly Urban/Intermediate Regions"
Total Population	6,997,200	584,755	1,914,205	18,894,515
Percent Males	50.1	49.2	49.3	48.9
Percent Females	49.9	50.8	50.7	51.1
Employment Rate, ages 25-54 (percent)	74.1	75.2	77.2	77.6
Average Income of Economic Families (dollars)	48,014	47,687	52,004	59,748
Incidence of Low Income (percent)	16.3	18.5	16.3	21.2
Old Age Dependency Ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	18.8	16.8	18.6	16.1
Child Dependency Ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15 to 64 years of age)	33.9	29.2	33.0	29.2
Place of Work of Employed Persons, ages 25-54				
Percent working at home	11.2	7.4	8.4	6.0
Percent residing and working in different CSD	40.2	46.0	37.2	45.6
Percent residing and working in different CD	15.4	16.1	14.5	17.5
Percent of persons, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education	52.8	50.7	60.1	65.3
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	13.7	21.3	11.6	14.5

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.

See text for explanation of each definition of rural.

Appendix G: Indicator Tables by Definition for Canada

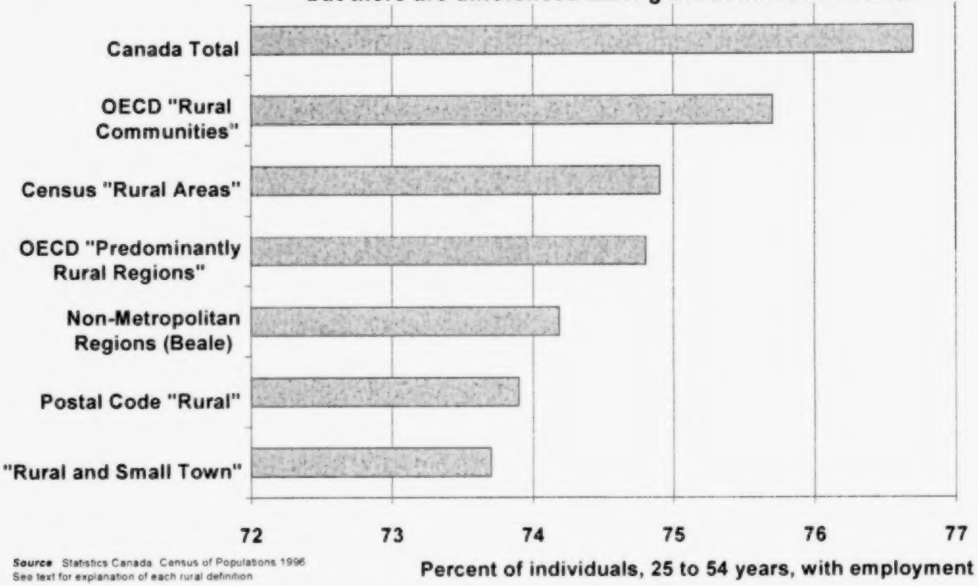
Table G1: Indicator Levels by Definition of "Rural," Canada, 1996

List of Indicators	Census "rural areas"	"Rural and small town"	OECD "rural communities"	OECD "predominantly rural regions"	"Non-metropolitan regions" (Beale)	"Rural" postal codes	Canada
Population Size	6,298,350	6,274,320	10,845,435	8,911,415	7,581,970	6,444,475	28,390,685
Percent Male	51.1	50.4	50.1	50.0	50.1	50.6	49.2
Percent Female	48.9	49.6	49.9	50.0	49.9	49.4	50.8
Total "rural population" as a percent of Canada Total	**22.2**	**22.1**	**38.2**	**31.4**	**26.7**	**22.7**	
Employment rate, ages 25-54(percent)	74.9	73.7	75.7	74.8	74.2	73.9	76.7
Average income of economic families(dollars)	50,424	47,002	50,889	48,879	47,989	48,130	55,986
Incidence of low income (percent)	13.1	15.7	15.1	16.3	16.5	15.1	19.7
Old age dependency ratio (population 65+ years of age as percent of population 15-64 years of age)	16.2	19.3	17.8	18.8	18.7	18.2	16.9
Child dependency ratio (population under 15 years of age as percent of population 15-64 years of age)	34.4	34.4	34.0	33.7	33.5	34.6	30.6
Place of work of employed persons, ages 25-54							
Percent working at home	14.8	13.4	10.6	10.5	10.8	13.2	7.4
Percent residing and working in a different CSD	56.2	45.4	45.5	39.6	40.7	50.8	43.9
Percent residing and working in a different CD	18.7	15.5	15.1	15.2	15.4	18.5	16.8
Percent of persons, ages 25-54, with some post-secondary education	52.8	51.1	55.2	54.4	52.6	51.8	61.8
Percent of experienced labour force in manufacturing industries	13.7	14.3	13.7	13.3	14.3	14.1	14.3

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population, private household population, custom tabulation.
See text for explanation of each rural definition.

Figure G1

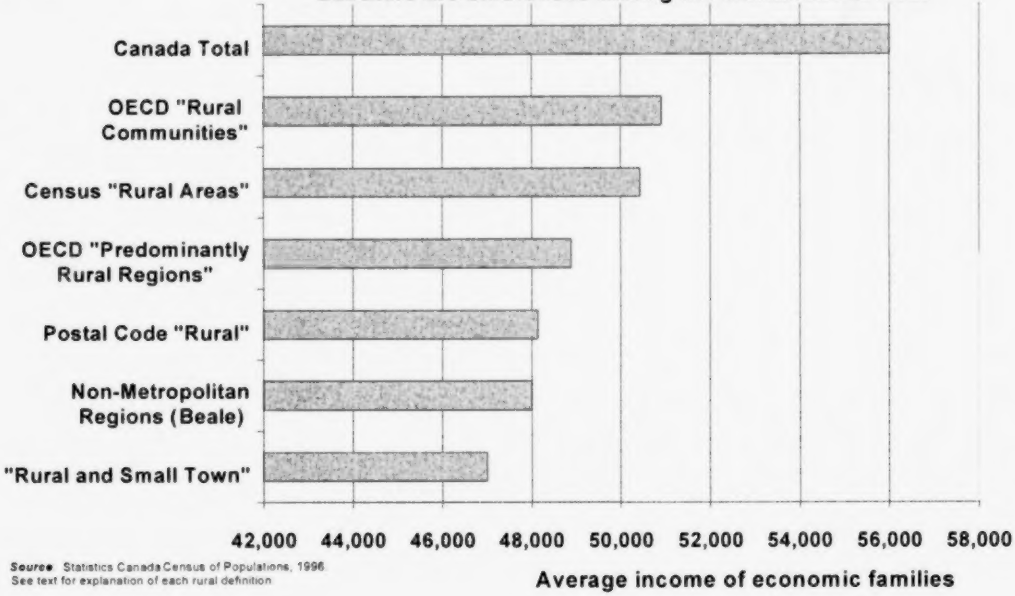
Each definition of rural shows a lower employment rate, but there are differences among the definitions of rural



Source Statistics Canada. Census of Populations 1996
See text for explanation of each rural definition

Figure G2

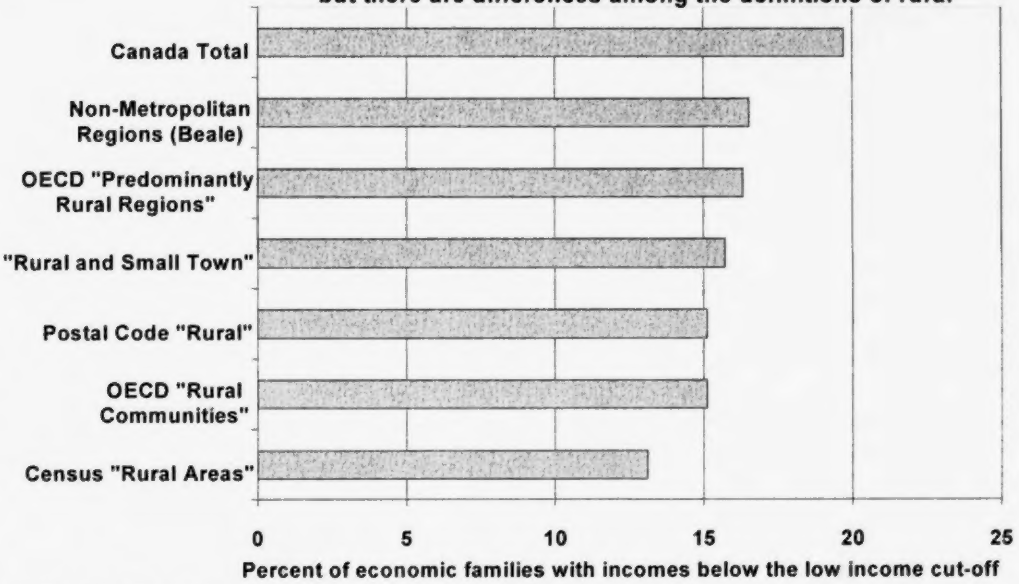
Each definition of rural shows a lower average income, but there are differences among the definitions of rural



Source Statistics Canada Census of Populations, 1996
See text for explanation of each rural definition

Figure G3

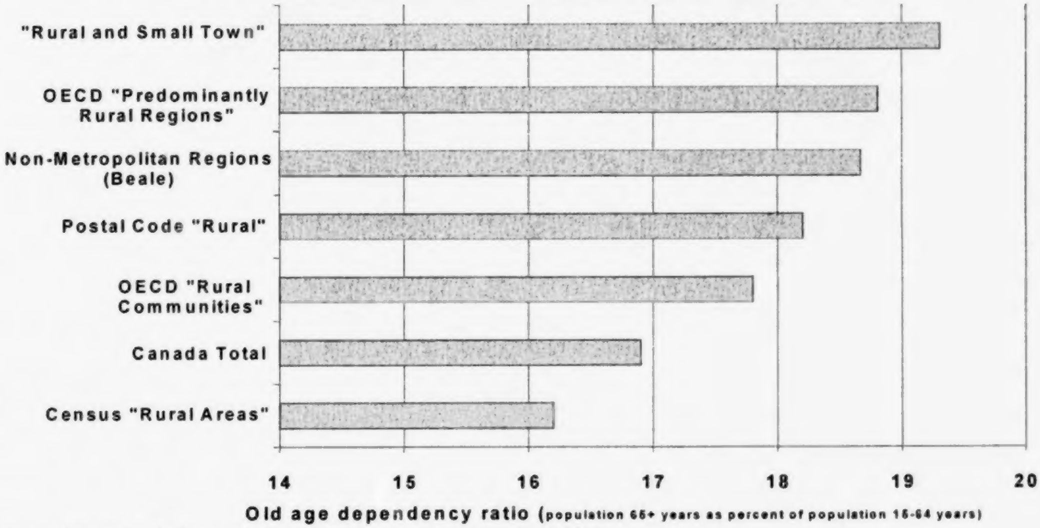
Each definition of rural shows a lower incidence of low incomes, but there are differences among the definitions of rural



Source Statistics Canada. Census of Populations, 1996. See text for explanation of each rural definition.

Figure G4

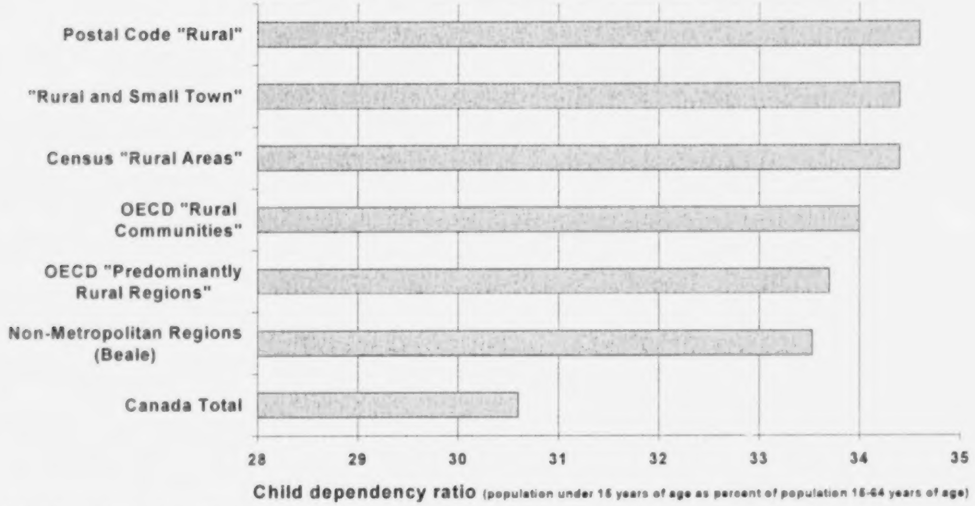
Most rural definitions show a higher old age dependency ratio, but there are differences among the definitions of rural



Source Statistics Canada. Census of Populations, 1996. See text for explanation of each definition

Figure G5

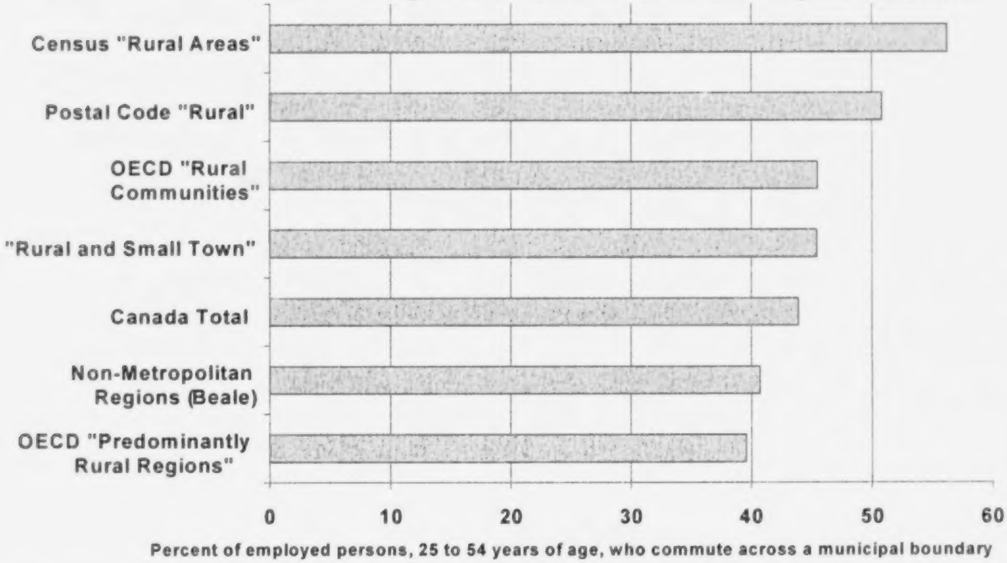
All definitions of rural show a higher child dependency ratio, but there are differences among the definitions



Source Statistics Canada Census of Population, 1996 See text for explanation of each rural definition

Figure G6

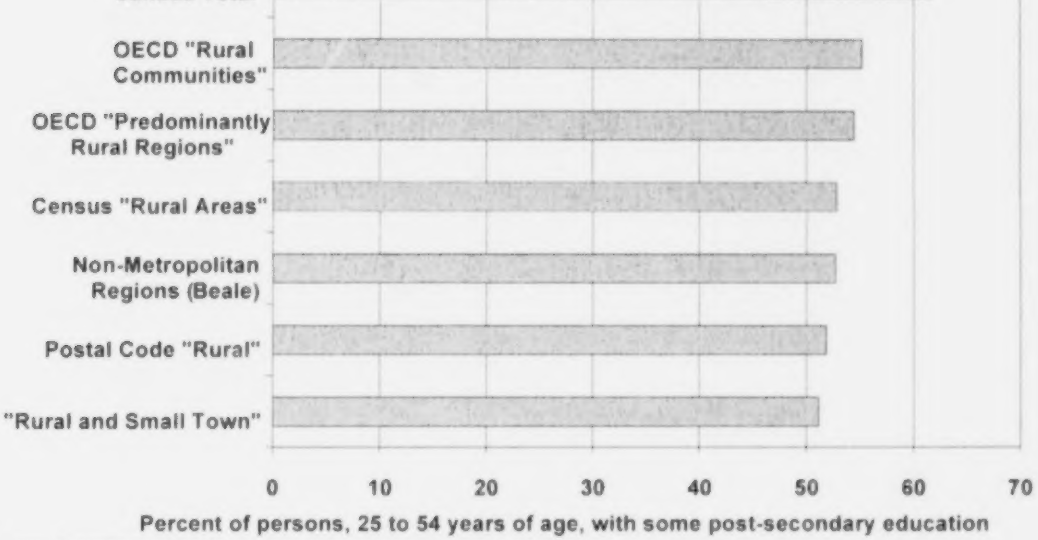
Rural definitions with smaller building blocks show more commuting, and there are differences among the definitions



Source Statistics Canada. Census of Populations, 1996 See text for explanation of each definition

Figure G7

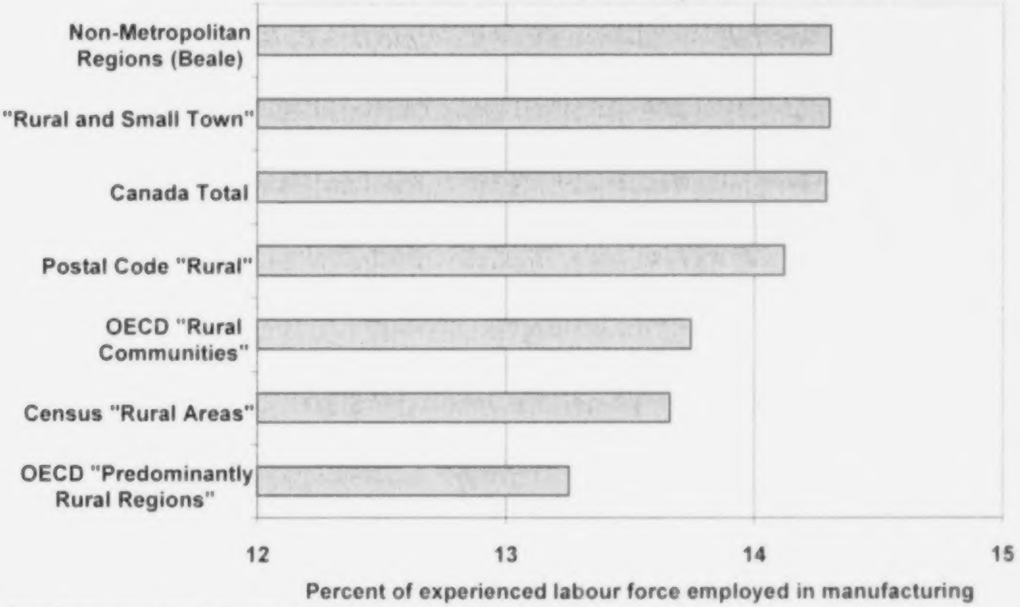
All definitions of rural show less post-secondary education, but there are differences among the definitions of rural



Source. Statistics Canada. Census of Populations, 1996. See text for explanation of each rural definition.

Figure G8

Some rural definitions show fewer employed in manufacturing, but there are differences among the definitions of rural



Source. Statistics Canada. Census of Populations, 1996. See text for explanation of each rural definition.

Appendix H: OECD Community and Regional Codes for Canada, 1996

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996
Table H2 OECD Regional Codes for Canadian Census Divisions, 1996

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
1001101	1
1001124	1
1001155	1
1001203	1
1001214	1
1001234	1
1001259	1
1001293	1
1001304	1
1001321	1
1001339	1
1001357	1
1001374	1
1001396	1
1001405	1
1001421	1
1001472	1
1001490	1
1001519	2
1002001	1
1002006	1
1002009	1
1002016	1
1002026	1
1002029	1
1002031	1
1002044	1
1002048	1
1003001	1
1003006	1
1003009	1
1003014	1
1003021	1
1003024	1
1003031	1
1003038	1
1003042	1
1004001	1
1004006	1
1004011	1
1004016	1
1004022	1
1005001	1
1005003	1
1005007	1
1005010	1
1005016	1
1005019	1
1006001	1
1006008	1
1006014	1
1006029	1
1007001	1
1007006	1
1007009	1
1007014	1
1007018	1
1007024	1
1007028	1
1007031	1
1007038	1
1007045	1
1007051	1
1007056	1
1008001	1
1008008	1
1008020	1
1008031	1
1008035	1
1008036	1
1008046	1
1008056	1
1008058	1
1008065	1
1008067	1
1008074	1
1009001	1
1009009	1
1009021	1
1009031	1
1009041	1
1009047	1
1010001	1
1010008	1
1010020	1
1010029	1
1010042	1
1101001	1
1101006	1
1101008	1
1101009	1
1101014	1
1101016	1
1101019	1
1101026	1
1101028	1
1101029	1
1101031	1
1101032	1
1101034	1
1101038	1
1101039	1
1101041	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
1101042	1
1101046	1
1101049	1
1101051	1
1102001	1
1102004	1
1102006	1
1102008	1
1102009	1
1102012	1
1102014	1
1102026	1
1102028	1
1102029	1
1102031	1
1102036	1
1102038	1
1102039	1
1102040	1
1102041	1
1102042	1
1102044	1
1102045	1
1102049	2
1102052	1
1102054	1
1102056	1
1102058	1
1102085	1
1103001	1
1103006	1
1103009	1
1103011	1
1103012	1
1103016	1
1103019	2
1103026	1
1103028	1
1103031	1
1103032	1
1103034	1
1103036	1
1103038	1
1103041	1
1103044	1
1103046	1
1103048	1
1103049	1
1103051	1
1103054	1
1103056	1
1103058	1
1201001	1
1201006	1
1202001	1
1202004	1
1203001	1
1203004	1
1204001	1
1204008	1
1205001	1
1205004	1
1205009	1
1205014	1
1206001	1
1206009	1
1207001	1
1207011	1
1207016	1
1207021	1
1208001	1
1208008	1
1209001	1
1209008	1
1209012	1
1209018	2
1209021	2
1209026	1
1209031	1
1209036	1
1209041	1
1210001	1
1210008	1
1210012	1
1211001	1
1211006	1
1211009	1
1211014	1
1212001	1
1212006	1
1212011	1
1213001	1
1213004	1
1214001	1
1214006	1
1215001	1
1215006	1
1215011	1
1216001	1
1216006	1
1216011	1
1217030	1
1218001	1
1218006	1
1301001	1
1301004	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
1301006	2	1306014	1
1301016	1	1307001	1
1302004	1	1307004	1
1302006	1	1307008	1
1302008	1	1307013	1
1302011	1	1307016	1
1302014	1	1307019	1
1302016	1	1307024	1
1302021	1	1308001	1
1302028	1	1308004	1
1302034	1	1308006	1
1302039	1	1308008	1
1302042	1	1308010	1
1302044	1	1308014	1
1302052	1	1308016	1
1303001	1	1308019	1
1303004	1	1308021	1
1303008	1	1308024	1
1303011	1	1308026	1
1303014	1	1309001	1
1303016	1	1309004	1
1303018	1	1309011	1
1304001	1	1309016	1
1304004	1	1309018	1
1304006	1	1309021	1
1304008	1	1309024	1
1304011	1	1309026	1
1304014	1	1309028	1
1304016	1	1309031	1
1304018	1	1309036	1
1304021	1	1310001	1
1304024	1	1310004	1
1305001	1	1310007	1
1305004	1	1310008	1
1305006	1	1310011	1
1305011	1	1310014	1
1305014	1	1310016	1
1305016	1	1310018	1
1305018	1	1310021	1
1305021	1	1310024	1
1305024	1	1310026	1
1305026	1	1310028	1
1305028	1	1310031	1
1305031	1	1310032	2
1305034	1	1310036	1
1305036	1	1311001	1
1305038	1	1311004	1
1305056	2	1311008	1
1306001	1	1311011	1
1306004	1	1311014	1
1306007	1	1311018	1
1306008	1	1311021	1
1306011	1	1311024	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
1311026	1
1311028	1
1311031	1
1312001	1
1312004	1
1312008	1
1312011	1
1312014	1
1312016	1
1312021	1
1313001	1
1313004	1
1313008	1
1313011	1
1313015	1
1313022	1
1313032	1
1313034	1
1313036	1
1313038	1
1313041	1
1314001	1
1314003	1
1314005	1
1314008	1
1314012	1
1314016	1
1314018	1
1314021	1
1315001	1
1315006	1
1315008	1
1315012	1
1315016	1
1315019	1
1315021	1
1315024	1
1315026	1
1315029	1
1315036	1
2401010	1
2402005	1
2402015	1
2402025	1
2402040	1
2402045	1
2402050	1
2402902	1
2403005	1
2403010	1
2403020	1
2403902	1
2403904	1
2404005	1
2404010	1
2404015	1
2404020	1
2404025	1
2404030	1
2404035	1
2404040	1
2404045	1
2404050	1
2404902	1
2404904	1
2405010	1
2405015	1
2405025	1
2405030	1
2405035	1
2405040	1
2405045	1
2405050	1
2405055	1
2405060	1
2405065	1
2405070	1
2405075	1
2405080	1
2405902	1
2406005	1
2406010	1
2406015	1
2406020	1
2406025	1
2406030	1
2406040	1
2406045	1
2406050	1
2406055	1
2406060	1
2406902	1
2406904	1
2407005	1
2407010	1
2407020	1
2407025	1
2407030	1
2407035	1
2407040	1
2407047	1
2407055	1
2407060	1
2407065	1
2407070	1
2407075	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
2407080	1	2410902	1
2407085	1	2410904	1
2407090	1	2411005	1
2407095	1	2411010	1
2407100	1	2411015	1
2407105	1	2411020	1
2407902	1	2411025	1
2407904	1	2411030	1
2407908	1	2411035	1
2407910	1	2411045	1
2407912	1	2411050	1
2407914	1	2411055	1
2408005	1	2411902	1
2408010	1	2412005	1
2408015	1	2412010	1
2408025	1	2412015	1
2408030	1	2412020	1
2408035	1	2412025	1
2408040	1	2412030	1
2408045	1	2412035	1
2408050	1	2412050	1
2408065	1	2412060	1
2408075	1	2412065	1
2408080	1	2412075	2
2408902	1	2412080	1
2409005	1	2413005	1
2409010	1	2413010	1
2409015	1	2413015	1
2409020	1	2413020	1
2409025	1	2413025	1
2409030	1	2413030	1
2409035	1	2413035	1
2409040	1	2413040	1
2409045	1	2413045	1
2409055	1	2413050	1
2409060	1	2413055	1
2409085	1	2413060	1
2409095	1	2413065	1
2409902	1	2413070	1
2409904	1	2413075	1
2410005	1	2413080	1
2410010	1	2413085	1
2410015	1	2413090	1
2410020	1	2413095	1
2410025	1	2413100	1
2410030	1	2414005	1
2410045	2	2414010	1
2410050	1	2414020	1
2410055	1	2414025	1
2410060	1	2414030	1
2410065	1	2414035	1
2410070	1	2414040	1
2410075	1	2414045	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
2414050	1	2418050	1
2414055	1	2418055	1
2414060	1	2418060	1
2414065	1	2418065	1
2414070	1	2419005	1
2414075	1	2419010	1
2414080	1	2419015	1
2414090	1	2419020	1
2414902	1	2419025	1
2414904	1	2419030	1
2415005	1	2419037	1
2415012	1	2419045	1
2415020	1	2419050	1
2415025	1	2419055	1
2415030	1	2419065	1
2415035	1	2419070	1
2415045	1	2419075	1
2415050	1	2419082	1
2415060	1	2419090	1
2415065	1	2419097	1
2415902	1	2419105	1
2415904	1	2419110	1
2416005	1	2419117	1
2416015	1	2420005	1
2416035	1	2420010	1
2416045	1	2420015	1
2416050	1	2420020	1
2416055	1	2420025	1
2416902	1	2421005	1
2417005	1	2421010	1
2417010	1	2421020	1
2417015	1	2421030	1
2417020	1	2421035	1
2417025	1	2421040	1
2417030	1	2421904	1
2417035	1	2422005	1
2417040	1	2422020	1
2417045	1	2422025	1
2417050	1	2422035	1
2417055	1	2422040	1
2417060	1	2422045	1
2417065	1	2422902	1
2417070	1	2423005	2
2417080	1	2423025	2
2418005	1	2423030	2
2418010	1	2423040	2
2418015	1	2423050	2
2418020	1	2423060	2
2418025	1	2423070	2
2418030	1	2424005	1
2418035	1	2424010	1
2418040	1	2424015	1
2418045	1	2424020	2

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
2425005	1	2429125	1
2425010	1	2430005	1
2425020	2	2430010	1
2425043	2	2430015	1
2426005	1	2430020	1
2426010	1	2430025	1
2426015	1	2430035	1
2426022	1	2430040	1
2426030	1	2430045	1
2426035	1	2430050	1
2426040	1	2430055	1
2426048	1	2430070	1
2426055	1	2430075	1
2426063	1	2430080	1
2427010	1	2430085	1
2427015	1	2430090	1
2427020	1	2430095	1
2427030	1	2430100	1
2427035	1	2430105	1
2427040	1	2430110	1
2427050	1	2431010	1
2427055	1	2431020	1
2427065	1	2431025	1
2427070	1	2431030	1
2428005	1	2431035	1
2428015	1	2431040	1
2428020	1	2431045	1
2428025	1	2431050	1
2428030	1	2431055	1
2428035	1	2431060	1
2428040	1	2431070	1
2428045	1	2431080	2
2428055	1	2431085	1
2428060	1	2431095	1
2428065	1	2431100	1
2428070	1	2431105	1
2428075	1	2431110	1
2429005	1	2431115	1
2429015	1	2431130	1
2429020	1	2431135	1
2429025	1	2431140	1
2429030	1	2432005	1
2429040	1	2432015	1
2429045	1	2432020	1
2429050	1	2432035	1
2429057	1	2432045	1
2429065	1	2432050	1
2429070	2	2432060	1
2429085	1	2432065	1
2429090	1	2432075	1
2429100	1	2432080	1
2429115	1	2432085	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
2433010	1	2436040	1
2433020	1	2436045	1
2433025	1	2436055	2
2433030	1	2436060	1
2433035	1	2436065	1
2433040	1	2436902	1
2433045	1	2436904	1
2433055	1	2437005	1
2433065	1	2437010	1
2433070	1	2437015	1
2433075	1	2437020	1
2433080	1	2437025	1
2433085	1	2437030	1
2433090	1	2437035	1
2433095	1	2437040	1
2433105	1	2437045	1
2433115	1	2437050	2
2434010	1	2437060	1
2434020	1	2437065	2
2434030	1	2437070	2
2434040	1	2437075	1
2434055	1	2437080	1
2434060	1	2438005	1
2434070	1	2438010	1
2434080	1	2438020	1
2434085	1	2438030	1
2434090	1	2438035	1
2434097	1	2438040	1
2434105	1	2438050	1
2434115	1	2438055	1
2434128	1	2438060	1
2434135	1	2438065	1
2434902	1	2438070	1
2434906	1	2439005	1
2435005	1	2439010	1
2435010	1	2439015	1
2435015	1	2439020	1
2435020	1	2439025	1
2435030	1	2439030	1
2435035	1	2439035	1
2435040	1	2439042	1
2435045	1	2439062	2
2435050	1	2439080	1
2435055	1	2439085	1
2435902	1	2439090	1
2435904	1	2439100	1
2435906	1	2439105	1
2436005	1	2439115	1
2436010	1	2439125	1
2436015	1	2439130	1
2436020	2	2439135	1
2436035	2	2439145	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
2439150	1	2445020	1
2439170	1	2445025	1
2440005	1	2445030	1
2440010	1	2445043	1
2440017	1	2445055	1
2440025	1	2445060	1
2440032	1	2445075	1
2440050	1	2445085	1
2441005	1	2445095	1
2441010	1	2445100	1
2441015	1	2445105	1
2441020	1	2445110	1
2441030	1	2445115	1
2441035	1	2446010	1
2441050	1	2446020	1
2441055	1	2446025	1
2441065	1	2446040	1
2441070	1	2446045	1
2441075	1	2446050	1
2441085	1	2446060	1
2441105	1	2446065	1
2441117	1	2446075	1
2442005	1	2446090	1
2442015	1	2446095	1
2442020	1	2446100	1
2442025	1	2446105	1
2442032	1	2446110	1
2442040	1	2447005	1
2442050	1	2447010	1
2442060	1	2447020	2
2442065	1	2447035	1
2442075	1	2447040	1
2442095	1	2447050	1
2442100	1	2447055	1
2442110	1	2448005	1
2443015	1	2448015	1
2443020	2	2448020	1
2443025	2	2448030	1
2443030	2	2448040	1
2443040	1	2448045	1
2444005	1	2448050	1
2444010	1	2449005	1
2444015	1	2449010	1
2444023	1	2449015	1
2444030	1	2449020	1
2444040	1	2449025	1
2444045	1	2449030	1
2444050	1	2449035	1
2444055	1	2449040	1
2444060	1	2449048	1
2444067	1	2449057	2
2444075	1	2449070	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
2449080	1
2449085	1
2449090	1
2449095	1
2449100	1
2449105	1
2449113	1
2449125	1
2449130	1
2450005	1
2450015	1
2450023	1
2450035	1
2450042	1
2450050	1
2450060	1
2450065	1
2450075	1
2450080	1
2450085	1
2450090	1
2450095	1
2450100	1
2450130	1
2451010	1
2451015	1
2451020	1
2451025	1
2451030	1
2451035	1
2451040	1
2451045	1
2451050	1
2451055	1
2451060	1
2451065	1
2452010	1
2452020	1
2452030	1
2452040	1
2452045	1
2452055	1
2452065	1
2452070	1
2452085	1
2452090	1
2452095	1
2453005	1
2453015	1
2453020	1
2453025	1
2453032	1
2453040	1
2453057	2
2453065	1
2453080	1
2453085	1
2454010	1
2454020	1
2454030	1
2454035	1
2454040	1
2454045	2
2454060	1
2454065	1
2454072	1
2454085	1
2454090	1
2454095	1
2454100	1
2454105	1
2454110	1
2454115	1
2454120	1
2454125	1
2455010	1
2455015	1
2455025	1
2455030	1
2455035	1
2455050	1
2455060	2
2455065	1
2455070	1
2456010	1
2456015	1
2456025	1
2456030	1
2456035	1
2456045	1
2456050	1
2456055	1
2456060	1
2456065	1
2456070	1
2456075	2
2456080	2
2456090	2
2456097	1
2456105	1
2457010	2
2457015	2
2457020	2
2457035	2

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural = 1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural = 1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
2457045	2	2463035	1
2457050	1	2463050	1
2457057	1	2463055	1
2457070	1	2463060	1
2457075	1	2463065	1
2458005	2	2464005	2
2458020	2	2464010	2
2458030	2	2464015	2
2459005	2	2464020	2
2459010	2	2465005	2
2459015	2	2466025	2
2459020	2	2467005	1
2459025	1	2467010	1
2459030	1	2467015	2
2459035	1	2467035	2
2460010	2	2467040	1
2460020	1	2467045	2
2460027	2	2467050	2
2460040	1	2467802	1
2460045	1	2468005	1
2461005	2	2468015	1
2461027	1	2468020	1
2461040	1	2468025	1
2461045	1	2468035	1
2461050	1	2468040	1
2462010	1	2468045	1
2462015	1	2468050	1
2462020	1	2468055	1
2462025	1	2469005	1
2462030	1	2469010	1
2462040	1	2469020	1
2462047	1	2469030	1
2462053	1	2469040	1
2462055	1	2469045	1
2462060	1	2469050	1
2462065	1	2469060	1
2462070	1	2469065	1
2462075	1	2469070	1
2462080	1	2469075	1
2462085	1	2470015	1
2462902	1	2470025	2
2462906	1	2470030	1
2462908	1	2470035	1
2462910	1	2470040	1
2462912	1	2470045	2
2462914	1	2470055	1
2462918	1	2471015	1
2462920	1	2471020	1
2463005	1	2471040	1
2463015	1	2471045	1
2463025	1	2471050	1
2463030	1	2471065	2

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
2471083	2
2471110	1
2471115	1
2471125	1
2471133	1
2472005	2
2472025	2
2472035	1
2472043	1
2473005	2
2473015	2
2473035	1
2474005	1
2475005	1
2475010	2
2475030	1
2475040	2
2475045	1
2476015	1
2476020	1
2476025	1
2476030	1
2476035	1
2476045	1
2476060	1
2476065	1
2477015	1
2477020	1
2477025	1
2477045	1
2477050	1
2477060	1
2477065	1
2478005	1
2478010	1
2478020	1
2478035	1
2478045	1
2478055	1
2478060	1
2478065	1
2478070	1
2478075	1
2478085	1
2478095	1
2478100	1
2478115	1
2478120	1
2478130	1
2478802	1
2479005	1
2479010	1
2479015	1
2479020	1
2479025	1
2479030	1
2479040	1
2479045	1
2479050	1
2479055	1
2479060	1
2479065	1
2479080	1
2479085	1
2479090	1
2479100	1
2479105	1
2479110	1
2479115	1
2479902	1
2479910	1
2479912	1
2479914	1
2479916	1
2479920	1
2479922	1
2479924	1
2479926	1
2480015	1
2480020	1
2480030	1
2480040	1
2480045	1
2480055	1
2480060	1
2480065	1
2480070	1
2480080	1
2480085	1
2480090	1
2480095	1
2480105	1
2480110	1
2480115	1
2480130	1
2480135	1
2480140	1
2480145	1
2480902	1
2481010	2
2481015	2
2481020	2
2481025	2
2482005	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
2482010	1	2485060	1
2482015	1	2485065	1
2482020	1	2485070	1
2482025	1	2485075	1
2482030	1	2485080	1
2482035	1	2485085	1
2483005	1	2485090	1
2483010	1	2485095	1
2483015	1	2485100	1
2483020	1	2485105	1
2483025	1	2485902	1
2483035	1	2486005	1
2483040	1	2486010	1
2483045	1	2486015	1
2483050	1	2486020	1
2483055	1	2486025	1
2483060	1	2486030	1
2483070	1	2486035	1
2483080	1	2486050	1
2483085	1	2486055	1
2483090	1	2486060	1
2483095	1	2486065	1
2483100	1	2486070	1
2483802	1	2486075	1
2483902	1	2486080	1
2483904	1	2486902	1
2483906	1	2486904	1
2483908	1	2486906	1
2483912	1	2487005	1
2484005	1	2487010	1
2484015	1	2487015	1
2484035	1	2487020	1
2484040	1	2487025	1
2484045	1	2487030	1
2484050	1	2487035	1
2484055	1	2487045	1
2484065	1	2487050	1
2484070	1	2487060	1
2484075	1	2487065	1
2484085	1	2487070	1
2484090	1	2487075	1
2484095	1	2487080	1
2484100	1	2487085	1
2484902	1	2487090	1
2485005	1	2487095	1
2485015	1	2487105	1
2485020	1	2487110	1
2485030	1	2487115	1
2485037	1	2487120	1
2485045	1	2487902	1
2485050	1	2487904	1
2485055	1	2488005	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996 OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
2488010	1
2488015	1
2488022	1
2488030	1
2488035	1
2488040	1
2488045	1
2488050	1
2488055	1
2488060	1
2488065	1
2488075	1
2488080	1
2488085	1
2488090	1
2488902	1
2488904	1
2489005	1
2489010	1
2489015	1
2489020	1
2489025	1
2489030	1
2489035	1
2489045	1
2489050	1
2489902	1
2489908	1
2489910	1
2489912	1
2489914	1
2490007	1
2490015	1
2490020	1
2490025	1
2490902	1
2490908	1
2490910	1
2490912	1
2490916	1
2491005	1
2491010	1
2491015	1
2491020	1
2491035	1
2491040	1
2491045	1
2491050	1
2491902	1
2492005	1
2492010	1
2492015	1
2492030	1
2492040	1
2492045	1
2492050	1
2492055	1
2492060	1
2492065	1
2492070	1
2492902	1
2492904	1
2493010	1
2493015	1
2493020	1
2493030	1
2493035	1
2493040	2
2493045	1
2493050	1
2493055	1
2493060	1
2493065	1
2493070	1
2493075	1
2493080	1
2493904	1
2493906	1
2493908	1
2494005	1
2494010	1
2494015	1
2494020	1
2494025	1
2494030	1
2494035	1
2494040	1
2494045	2
2494055	1
2494060	1
2494065	1
2494070	2
2494075	1
2494080	1
2494090	1
2494095	1
2494100	1
2494902	1
2494904	1
2494906	1
2495010	1
2495020	1
2495025	1
2495035	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	**1996** Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
2495040	1	3502031	1
2495045	1	3502037	1
2495050	1	3502042	1
2495902	1	3502048	1
2496005	1	3506001	1
2496010	1	3506004	2
2496015	1	3506006	2
2496020	1	3506012	2
2496902	1	3506014	2
2497005	1	3506018	1
2497010	1	3506027	1
2497015	1	3506030	2
2497020	1	3506042	1
2497025	1	3507001	1
2497902	1	3507006	1
2497904	1	3507012	1
2497906	1	3507017	1
2497908	1	3507020	1
2497912	1	3507022	1
2497914	1	3507027	1
2498015	1	3507029	1
2498020	1	3507031	1
2498025	1	3507039	1
2498035	1	3507041	1
2498040	1	3507046	1
2498045	1	3507049	1
2498050	1	3507051	1
2498055	1	3507056	1
2498902	1	3507061	1
2498904	1	3509001	1
2499060	1	3509008	1
2499902	1	3509011	1
2499904	1	3509014	1
3501001	1	3509016	1
3501006	1	3509019	1
3501010	1	3509024	1
3501012	2	3509029	1
3501015	1	3509034	1
3501017	1	3509040	1
3501022	1	3509044	1
3501027	1	3509046	1
3501031	1	3510001	1
3501038	1	3510004	1
3501045	1	3510006	1
3501048	1	3510009	2
3501053	1	3510014	1
3502001	1	3510018	1
3502006	1	3510022	1
3502012	1	3510026	1
3502016	1	3510029	1
3502021	1	3510032	1
3502026	1	3510036	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
3510039	1	3515011	1
3510042	1	3515014	2
3510046	1	3515016	1
3510049	1	3515018	1
3511001	1	3515022	1
3511004	1	3515026	1
3511011	1	3515031	1
3511014	1	3515036	1
3511016	1	3515038	1
3511019	1	3515042	1
3511024	1	3515046	1
3511031	1	3516001	1
3511034	1	3516006	1
3511038	1	3516008	1
3512001	1	3516011	1
3512006	2	3516016	1
3512011	1	3516021	1
3512019	1	3516026	1
3512024	1	3516031	1
3512028	1	3516034	1
3512032	1	3516036	1
3512036	1	3516039	1
3512041	1	3516042	1
3512051	1	3518001	2
3512054	1	3518005	2
3512058	1	3518009	2
3512064	1	3518013	2
3512068	1	3518017	1
3512071	1	3518020	1
3512074	1	3518029	1
3512078	1	3518039	1
3512091	1	3519028	2
3513001	1	3519036	2
3513004	1	3519038	2
3513008	1	3519044	1
3513011	1	3519046	2
3513018	1	3519048	2
3513022	1	3519049	1
3513028	1	3519054	1
3514001	1	3519070	1
3514006	1	3520001	2
3514011	1	3520004	2
3514016	1	3520006	2
3514019	1	3520008	2
3514023	1	3520014	2
3514026	1	3520019	2
3514029	1	3521005	2
3514034	1	3521010	2
3515001	1	3521024	1
3515006	1	3522001	1
3515007	1	3522008	1
3515009	1	3522010	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
3522012	1	3530020	1
3522016	1	3530027	1
3522019	1	3530035	1
3523001	1	3531001	1
3523006	2	3531006	1
3523011	1	3531009	1
3523016	1	3531014	1
3523021	1	3531018	1
3523024	1	3531021	1
3523029	1	3531024	1
3523032	1	3531028	1
3523036	1	3531032	1
3523041	1	3531036	1
3523048	1	3531041	1
3523054	1	3532002	1
3524001	2	3532012	1
3524002	2	3532027	1
3524009	1	3532038	1
3524015	2	3532045	1
3525003	2	3534001	1
3525009	1	3534008	1
3525014	1	3534014	1
3525018	2	3534018	1
3525030	1	3534024	1
3526003	2	3534029	1
3526011	2	3534040	1
3526014	1	3536001	1
3526021	1	3536006	1
3526028	1	3536011	1
3526032	2	3536014	1
3526037	2	3536021	1
3526043	2	3536026	1
3526047	1	3536031	1
3526053	2	3536036	1
3526057	1	3536041	2
3526065	2	3536048	1
3528002	1	3537001	1
3528015	1	3537004	1
3528033	1	3537009	1
3528040	2	3537014	1
3528049	1	3537018	1
3528054	1	3537021	1
3529001	1	3537026	1
3529004	2	3537031	1
3529009	1	3537034	2
3529011	1	3537039	2
3529016	1	3537046	1
3529020	1	3537051	1
3530004	1	3537058	1
3530010	2	3537062	1
3530013	2	3537066	1
3530016	2	3538001	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	**1996** Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
3538004	1	3541054	1
3538006	1	3541059	1
3538009	1	3541060	1
3538012	1	3541062	1
3538016	1	3541066	1
3538023	1	3541068	1
3538030	2	3542001	1
3538034	1	3542006	1
3538041	1	3542009	1
3538046	1	3542014	1
3539001	1	3542018	1
3539006	1	3542022	1
3539011	1	3542028	1
3539014	1	3542032	1
3539019	1	3542036	1
3539026	1	3542039	1
3539031	1	3542042	1
3539034	1	3542048	1
3539036	2	3542051	1
3539039	1	3542054	1
3539042	1	3542062	1
3539046	1	3543003	1
3539049	1	3543005	1
3539054	1	3543007	1
3539058	1	3543009	1
3540001	1	3543014	1
3540004	1	3543015	1
3540009	1	3543017	1
3540016	1	3543019	1
3540019	1	3543021	1
3540024	1	3543023	1
3540031	1	3543042	2
3540034	1	3543064	2
3540038	1	3543068	1
3540042	1	3543069	1
3540046	1	3543071	1
3540049	1	3544002	1
3540054	1	3544018	1
3540058	1	3544027	1
3540061	1	3544042	1
3540064	1	3544053	1
3541001	1	3544065	1
3541006	1	3546001	1
3541011	1	3546006	1
3541019	1	3546009	1
3541021	1	3546012	1
3541026	1	3546014	1
3541031	1	3546016	1
3541034	1	3546021	1
3541038	1	3546024	1
3541044	1	3546034	1
3541049	1	3547001	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	**1996** Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
3547006	1	3549071	1
3547009	1	3549095	1
3547012	1	3549096	1
3547016	1	3551001	1
3547019	1	3551004	1
3547022	1	3551008	1
3547024	1	3551011	1
3547026	1	3551016	1
3547031	1	3551021	1
3547036	1	3551024	1
3547038	1	3551028	1
3547042	1	3551031	1
3547046	1	3551034	1
3547049	1	3551091	1
3547054	1	3551092	1
3547058	1	3551094	1
3547062	2	3552001	1
3547066	1	3552004	1
3547069	1	3552008	1
3547072	1	3552012	1
3547074	1	3552020	1
3547078	1	3552093	1
3547092	1	3553001	1
3547098	1	3553007	2
3548013	1	3553012	1
3548019	1	3553019	1
3548022	1	3553024	1
3548027	1	3553028	1
3548031	1	3553035	1
3548034	1	3554012	1
3548051	1	3554014	1
3548058	1	3554016	1
3548091	1	3554021	1
3548094	1	3554024	1
3549001	1	3554026	1
3549005	1	3554029	1
3549006	1	3554032	1
3549009	1	3554034	1
3549012	1	3554036	1
3549014	1	3554046	1
3549018	1	3554049	1
3549019	1	3554054	1
3549024	1	3554058	1
3549028	1	3554091	1
3549031	1	3554094	1
3549039	1	3556014	1
3549042	1	3556027	1
3549046	1	3556031	1
3549051	1	3556091	1
3549054	1	3556092	1
3549059	1	3557001	1
3549066	1	3557004	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	**1996** Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
3557008	1	4604033	1
3557011	1	4604039	1
3557014	1	4604051	1
3557016	1	4604057	1
3557019	1	4604063	1
3557024	1	4605024	1
3557029	1	4605031	1
3557034	1	4605037	1
3557051	1	4605043	1
3557061	2	4605050	1
3557074	1	4605055	1
3557095	1	4605058	1
3558001	1	4605061	1
3558004	2	4605067	1
3558008	1	4605070	1
3558016	1	4605076	1
3558019	1	4606015	1
3558024	1	4606023	1
3558090	1	4606028	1
3559011	1	4606037	1
3559016	1	4607038	1
3559019	1	4607045	1
3559022	1	4607051	1
3559024	1	4607057	1
3559031	1	4607065	1
3559034	1	4607071	1
3559036	1	4607075	1
3559039	1	4608031	1
3559041	1	4608042	1
3559090	1	4608045	1
3560090	1	4608054	1
4601035	1	4608059	1
4601039	1	4608066	1
4601043	1	4608072	1
4601046	1	4609017	1
4601057	1	4609024	1
4601071	1	4610035	1
4601094	1	4610043	1
4602025	1	4610052	1
4602032	1	4611040	2
4602041	1	4611042	1
4602053	1	4612047	1
4602057	1	4612052	1
4602069	1	4613032	1
4602075	1	4613037	1
4603030	1	4613043	1
4603036	1	4613056	1
4603047	1	4614015	1
4603058	1	4614031	1
4603062	1	4614036	1
4603065	1	4615018	1
4603072	1	4615023	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
4615027	1	4621078	1
4615033	1	4622046	1
4615036	1	4623062	1
4615041	1	4701001	1
4615046	1	4701006	1
4615048	1	4701011	1
4615055	1	4701016	1
4615060	1	4701022	1
4615064	1	4701027	1
4615069	1	4701031	1
4615073	1	4701036	1
4615078	1	4701039	1
4615091	1	4701043	1
4615095	1	4701047	1
4616002	1	4701053	1
4616019	1	4701058	1
4616024	1	4701063	1
4616040	1	4701069	1
4616042	1	4701072	1
4616045	1	4701076	1
4616046	1	4701091	1
4616049	1	4701094	1
4616063	1	4702001	1
4617026	1	4702006	1
4617034	1	4702011	1
4617040	1	4702014	1
4617045	1	4702018	1
4617048	1	4702024	1
4617053	1	4702026	1
4617057	1	4702029	1
4617063	1	4702033	1
4617071	1	4702037	1
4617076	1	4702042	1
4617092	1	4702044	1
4618031	1	4702051	1
4618037	1	4702052	1
4618040	1	4702057	1
4618044	1	4702061	1
4618052	1	4702066	1
4618057	1	4702069	1
4618060	1	4702073	1
4618068	1	4702076	1
4618071	1	4703001	1
4618091	1	4703006	1
4618093	1	4703011	1
4619045	1	4703016	1
4620032	1	4703018	1
4620037	1	4703022	1
4620041	1	4703026	1
4620055	1	4703029	1
4620066	1	4703034	1
4620069	1	4703038	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
4703042	1	4706048	1
4703048	1	4706053	1
4703054	1	4706059	1
4703059	1	4706063	1
4703064	1	4706070	1
4703068	1	4706071	1
4703074	1	4706091	1
4703093	1	4706096	1
4703096	1	4706099	1
4704003	1	4707001	1
4704006	1	4707004	1
4704011	1	4707006	1
4704019	1	4707011	1
4704024	1	4707014	1
4704028	1	4707018	1
4704034	1	4707021	1
4704038	1	4707024	1
4704045	1	4707029	1
4704050	1	4707032	1
4704054	1	4707036	1
4704058	1	4707038	1
4704061	1	4707042	1
4705001	1	4707047	1
4705007	1	4707053	1
4705011	1	4707058	1
4705014	1	4707063	1
4705018	1	4707066	1
4705027	1	4707067	1
4705028	1	4707071	1
4705033	1	4707076	1
4705037	1	4707091	1
4705041	1	4708001	1
4705047	1	4708006	1
4705051	1	4708009	1
4705057	1	4708016	1
4705063	1	4708021	1
4705067	1	4708024	1
4705073	1	4708028	1
4705077	1	4708031	1
4705093	1	4708038	1
4706001	1	4708042	1
4706004	1	4708046	1
4706011	1	4708053	1
4706013	1	4708056	1
4706016	1	4708061	1
4706021	1	4708065	1
4706026	1	4708071	1
4706027	2	4708074	1
4706029	1	4708092	1
4706034	1	4709001	1
4706038	1	4709006	1
4706042	1	4709011	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	**1996** Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
4709019	1	4712029	1
4709023	1	4712034	1
4709029	1	4712038	1
4709033	1	4712042	1
4709037	1	4712050	1
4709042	1	4712054	1
4709046	1	4712064	1
4709049	1	4712069	1
4709054	1	4712072	1
4709060	1	4712076	1
4709062	1	4712078	1
4709067	1	4713006	1
4709075	1	4713011	1
4710003	1	4713016	1
4710008	1	4713019	1
4710014	1	4713024	1
4710021	1	4713028	1
4710026	1	4713032	1
4710031	1	4713038	1
4710036	1	4713041	1
4710041	1	4713046	1
4710046	1	4713049	1
4710052	1	4713056	1
4710056	1	4713059	1
4710061	1	4713064	1
4710066	1	4713068	1
4710071	1	4713072	1
4711003	1	4713076	1
4711006	1	4713079	1
4711011	1	4713092	1
4711016	1	4713096	1
4711018	1	4714001	1
4711026	1	4714006	1
4711031	1	4714021	1
4711034	1	4714023	1
4711039	1	4714026	1
4711042	1	4714034	1
4711046	1	4714035	1
4711052	1	4714038	1
4711059	1	4714043	1
4711061	1	4714047	1
4711065	1	4714053	1
4711066	2	4714056	1
4711069	1	4714059	1
4711076	1	4714067	1
4711091	1	4714072	1
4711096	1	4714077	1
4712001	1	4715001	1
4712004	1	4715007	1
4712011	1	4715011	1
4712020	1	4715014	1
4712026	1	4715018	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	**1996** Census Consolidated Subdivisons	**1996** **OECD community codes** rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
4715026	1	4803011	1
4715031	1	4803018	1
4715036	1	4804004	1
4715039	1	4804012	1
4715044	1	4804020	1
4715048	1	4805001	1
4715051	1	4805012	1
4715054	1	4805024	1
4715057	1	4805031	1
4715061	1	4805041	1
4715064	1	4806001	1
4715067	1	4806014	1
4715071	1	4806016	2
4715075	1	4806028	1
4715079	1	4807001	1
4715094	1	4807011	1
4715099	1	4807019	1
4716005	1	4807031	1
4716008	1	4807049	1
4716013	1	4808001	1
4716018	1	4808022	1
4716023	1	4808038	1
4716028	1	4809002	1
4716033	1	4810001	1
4716038	1	4810016	1
4716041	1	4810026	1
4716046	1	4810036	1
4716051	1	4810048	1
4716053	1	4810058	1
4716056	1	4811001	1
4716062	1	4811012	1
4716075	1	4811032	1
4717001	1	4811034	1
4717008	1	4811052	1
4717013	1	4811059	1
4717017	1	4811061	2
4717022	1	4812004	1
4717028	1	4812014	1
4717032	1	4812022	1
4717045	1	4813001	1
4717047	1	4813018	1
4717054	1	4813028	1
4717056	1	4813029	1
4717062	1	4813036	1
4718090	1	4813044	1
4801003	1	4814003	1
4801008	1	4815007	1
4802001	1	4815013	1
4802011	1	4815015	1
4802021	1	4815032	1
4802031	1	4815037	1
4803001	1	4815045	1

Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*	1996 Census Consolidated Subdivisons	1996 OECD community codes rural =1 urban = 2 *(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)*
4816037	1	5923031	1
4816051	1	5923045	1
4817031	1	5925020	1
4817062	1	5925044	1
4817076	1	5925047	1
4817095	1	5925050	1
4818015	1	5927014	1
4819006	1	5929020	1
4819041	1	5931019	1
4819049	1	5931030	1
4819054	1	5933010	1
4819059	1	5933034	1
4819066	1	5933040	1
4819071	1	5933058	1
5901015	1	5933066	1
5901033	1	5935013	1
5901044	1	5935023	1
5903008	1	5937019	1
5903037	1	5937024	1
5903054	1	5937039	1
5905028	1	5939013	1
5905048	1	5939025	1
5907020	1	5939041	1
5907030	1	5941011	1
5907045	1	5941023	1
5909012	1	5941037	1
5909038	1	5943029	1
5909050	1	5943035	1
5909052	2	5945008	1
5909056	1	5947018	1
5909058	1	5947029	1
5915001	2	5949009	1
5915004	2	5949016	1
5915011	2	5949026	1
5915015	2	5949037	1
5915022	2	5951018	1
5915025	2	5951030	1
5915063	2	5951049	1
5915070	2	5953017	1
5915075	2	5953040	1
5917005	2	5955019	1
5917015	2	5955036	1
5917021	2	5957020	1
5917025	1	5959009	1
5917034	2	6001045	1
5917045	2	6104030	1
5917055	1	6105033	1
5919014	1	6106097	1
5919031	1	6107063	1
5919045	1	6108098	1
5921012	1		
5921028	1		

Table H2 OECD Regional Codes for Canadian Census Divisions, 1996

1996 Census Divisions	**1996** **OECD regional codes** Predominantly rural =1 Intermediate =2 Predominantly urban =3	**1996** **Predominantly rural region sub-groups** Metro adjacent =1 Non-metro adjacent =2 Northern hinterlands =3
	(See Section 2.4.2 for definition)	
1001	2	*not applicable*
1002	1	2
1003	1	2
1004	1	2
1005	1	2
1006	1	2
1007	1	2
1008	1	2
1009	1	3
1010	1	3
1101	1	2
1102	1	1
1103	1	2
1201	1	2
1202	1	2
1203	1	2
1204	1	2
1205	1	2
1206	1	1
1207	1	2
1208	1	1
1209	2	*not applicable*
1210	1	1
1211	1	2
1212	1	2
1213	1	2
1214	1	2
1215	1	2
1216	1	1
1217	1	1
1218	1	1
1301	3	*not applicable*
1302	1	1
1303	1	1
1304	1	2
1305	1	1
1306	1	1
1307	1	1
1308	1	1
1309	1	2
1310	2	*not applicable*
1311	1	2
1312	1	2
1313	1	2
1314	1	2
1315	1	2
2401	1	2
2402	1	2

Table H2 OECD Regional Codes for Canadian Census Divisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Divisions	**1996** **OECD regional codes** Predominantly rural =1 Intermediate =2 Predominantly urban =3	**1996** **Predominantly rural region sub-groups** Metro adjacent =1 Non-metro adjacent =2 Northern hinterlands =3 *(See Section 2.4.2 for definition)*
2403	1	2
2404	1	2
2405	1	2
2406	1	2
2407	1	2
2408	1	2
2409	1	2
2410	2	*not applicable*
2411	1	1
2412	2	*not applicable*
2413	1	2
2414	1	2
2415	1	2
2416	1	2
2417	1	2
2418	1	2
2419	1	2
2420	1	1
2421	1	1
2422	1	1
2423	3	*not applicable*
2424	2	*not applicable*
2425	2	*not applicable*
2426	1	1
2427	1	2
2428	1	2
2429	2	*not applicable*
2430	1	2
2431	1	2
2432	1	2
2433	1	1
2434	1	1
2435	1	1
2436	2	*not applicable*
2437	2	*not applicable*
2438	1	1
2439	2	*not applicable*
2440	1	1
2441	1	1
2442	1	1
2443	2	*not applicable*
2444	1	1
2445	1	1
2446	1	1
2447	2	*not applicable*
2448	1	1
2449	2	*not applicable*
2450	1	1

Table H2 OECD Regional Codes for Canadian Census Divisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Divisions	**1996** **OECD regional codes** Predominantly rural =1 Intermediate =2 Predominantly urban =3	**1996** **Predominantly rural region sub-groups** Metro adjacent =1 Non-metro adjacent =2 Northern hinterlands =3
	(See Section 2.4.2 for definition)	
2451	1	1
2452	1	1
2453	2	*not applicable*
2454	2	*not applicable*
2455	1	1
2456	2	*not applicable*
2457	3	*not applicable*
2458	3	*not applicable*
2459	3	*not applicable*
2460	3	*not applicable*
2461	2	*not applicable*
2462	1	2
2463	1	1
2464	3	*not applicable*
2465	3	*not applicable*
2466	3	*not applicable*
2467	3	*not applicable*
2468	1	1
2469	1	2
2470	2	*not applicable*
2471	2	*not applicable*
2472	3	*not applicable*
2473	3	*not applicable*
2474	1	1
2475	2	*not applicable*
2476	1	1
2477	1	1
2478	1	2
2479	1	2
2480	1	2
2481	3	*not applicable*
2482	1	1
2483	1	2
2484	1	1
2485	1	2
2486	1	2
2487	1	2
2488	1	2
2489	1	2
2490	1	2
2491	1	2
2492	1	3
2493	1	1
2494	2	*not applicable*
2495	1	1
2496	1	2
2497	1	2
2498	1	3

Table H2 OECD Regional Codes for Canadian Census Divisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Divisions	**1996** **OECD regional codes** Predominantly rural =1 Intermediate =2 Predominantly urban =3	**1996** **Predominantly rural region sub-groups** Metro adjacent =1 Non-metro adjacent =2 Northern hinterlands =3
	(See Section 2.4.2 for definition)	
2499	1	3
3501	1	1
3502	1	1
3506	3	*not applicable*
3507	1	1
3509	1	1
3510	2	*not applicable*
3511	1	1
3512	1	1
3513	1	1
3514	1	1
3515	2	*not applicable*
3516	1	1
3518	2	*not applicable*
3519	2	*not applicable*
3520	3	*not applicable*
3521	3	*not applicable*
3522	1	1
3523	2	*not applicable*
3524	3	*not applicable*
3525	3	*not applicable*
3526	2	*not applicable*
3528	1	1
3529	2	*not applicable*
3530	3	*not applicable*
3531	1	1
3532	1	1
3534	1	1
3536	2	*not applicable*
3537	2	*not applicable*
3538	2	*not applicable*
3539	3	*not applicable*
3540	1	2
3541	1	2
3542	1	2
3543	1	1
3544	1	2
3546	1	2
3547	1	2
3548	1	1
3549	1	2
3551	1	2
3552	1	1
3553	2	*not applicable*
3554	1	2
3556	1	3
3557	2	*not applicable*
3558	2	*not applicable*

Table H2 OECD Regional Codes for Canadian Census Divisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Divisions	**1996 OECD regional codes** Predominantly rural =1 Intermediate =2 Predominantly urban =3	**1996 Predominantly rural region sub-groups** Metro adjacent =1 Non-metro adjacent =2 Northern hinterlands =3
	(See Section 2.4.2 for definition)	
3559	1	2
3560	1	3
4601	1	1
4602	1	1
4603	1	1
4604	1	2
4605	1	2
4606	1	2
4607	1	2
4608	1	2
4609	1	1
4610	1	1
4611	3	*not applicable*
4612	1	1
4613	1	1
4614	1	1
4615	1	2
4616	1	2
4617	1	2
4618	1	2
4619	1	2
4620	1	2
4621	1	3
4622	1	3
4623	1	3
4701	1	2
4702	1	2
4703	1	2
4704	1	1
4705	1	2
4706	2	*not applicable*
4707	1	1
4708	1	1
4709	1	2
4710	1	2
4711	2	*not applicable*
4712	1	1
4713	1	2
4714	1	2
4715	1	1
4716	1	1
4717	1	2
4718	1	3
4801	1	1
4802	1	1
4803	1	1
4804	1	2

Table H2 OECD Regional Codes for Canadian Census Divisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Divisions	**1996** **OECD regional codes** Predominantly rural =1 Intermediate =2 Predominantly urban =3	**1996** **Predominantly rural region sub-groups** Metro adjacent =1 Non-metro adjacent =2 Northern hinterlands =3
	(See Section 2.4.2 for definition)	
4805	1	1
4806	3	*not applicable*
4807	1	2
4808	1	1
4809	1	1
4810	1	1
4811	3	*not applicable*
4812	1	2
4813	1	1
4814	1	2
4815	1	1
4816	1	3
4817	1	2
4818	1	2
4819	1	2
5901	1	2
5903	1	2
5905	1	2
5907	1	2
5909	1	2
5915	3	*not applicable*
5917	3	*not applicable*
5919	1	1
5921	1	1
5923	1	2
5925	1	2
5927	1	2
5929	1	2
5931	1	2
5933	1	1
5935	1	1
5937	1	2
5939	1	2
5941	1	2
5943	1	2
5945	1	2
5947	1	3
5949	1	3
5951	1	3
5953	1	1
5955	1	2
5957	1	3
5959	1	3
6001	1	3
6104	1	3
6105	1	3
6106	1	3
6107	1	3
6108	1	3

Appendix I: Revised "Beale codes" for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada

This appendix includes a quotation from the methodology section of Baldwin (et al) (forthcoming, pages 5-6), describing recent revisions to the "beale code" classification system made by Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division. This is followed by a table (Table I1) illustrating the extent to which the revised codes (from the Micro-Economic Analysis Division) overlap the same Canadian census divisions as the "Ehrensaft codes" for 1996.

Table I2.1 "Revised" Beale codes for Canadian census divisions, 1976
Table I2.2 "Revised" Beale codes for Canadian census divisions, 1981
Table I2.3 "Revised" Beale codes for Canadian census divisions, 1986
Table I2.4 "Revised" Beale codes for Canadian census divisions, 1991
Table I2.5 "Ehrensaft" and "Revised" Beale codes for Canadian census divisions, 1996

Baldwin, John R. and W. Mark Brown with Tara Vinodrai (forthcoming) "Dynamics of the Canadian Manufacturing Sector in Metropolitan and Rural Regions" **Research Paper Series, No. 169** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Analysis Studies Branch).

Quotation from methodology section (pages 5-6):

In this paper, we ask whether smaller cities or rural areas have become more important over time, because of the gradual shift of industry out of large metro centres down the rural/urban hierarchy chain. This requires a classification system of the rural/urban hierarchy that can be consistently applied over time. For this purpose, we use a modified version of the Beale rural-urban coding system that was originally developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to identify the 'location' of counties within the rural-urban continuum or what might be roughly considered the rural/urban hierarchy (see GAO, 1989; Butler, 1994).[1] Our Beale coding system originally consisted of eleven categories of rural and urban places and uses census divisions, which are largely equivalent to U.S. counties, as its base geographic unit.[2] For the purpose of this paper, we have collapsed these eleven categories into six. We have done so for ease of exposition and because many of the rural classifications include few plants, which would have resulted in the suppression of some of our results in order to preserve the confidentiality of respondents. The six categories are summarized in Table 2.

The Beale coding system classifies census divisions based on their relationship to the Canadian rural/urban hierarchy as defined by the size of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) that they encompass or in which they are included. The census divisions are classified first by whether they belong to a metropolitan area and then by the population of that metropolitan area. Outside the metropolitan area, they are classified on the basis of their location relative to metropolitan regions (e.g., Nonmetro-Adjacent versus Nonmetro-Nonadjacent) (see Table 2). Therefore, the Beale coding system contains both hierarchical (size) and geographic (location) components. It provides us with a perspective on the influence of location and position within the rural/urban hierarchy on industrial change…

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[1] See McGranahan, *et al* (1986) for a US comparison of social and economic characteristics by Beale code classes.

[2] For their application to Canada, see Ehrensaft (1992).

Table 2. Description of Beale coding system

Code	Name	Description
0	Large Metro	Central and most populous census division of a CMA with a population greater than 1 million
1	Large Metro Fringe	Remaining census division(s) within or partially within a CMA with a population greater than 1 million
2	Medium Metro	Census division(s) containing, within, or partially within a CMA with a population between 250,000 and 999,999
3	Small Metro	Census division(s) containing, within or partially within a CMA/CA with a population between 50,000 and 249,999
4	Nonmetro-Adjacent	Census divisions that share a boundary with a CMA/CA and the CMA/CA has to have a population greater than 50,000
5	Nonmetro-Nonadjacent	Census divisions that *do not* share a boundary with a CMA/CA that has a population greater than 50,000

Note: Because CMA and CA boundaries are different than census division boundaries, census divisions may: (1) contain entire CMA/CAs; (2) be found completely within CMA/CA boundaries; or (3) be only partially within the territory of a CMA or CA. In all cases, the census division is classified using the Beale code that is associated with the size of that CMA/CA.

End of quotation.

Table I1: Extent to which "Ehrensaft" and "Revised" Beale codes overlap same Canadian census divisions, 1996

Sum of census division count	Ehrensaft Codes							
Revised Codes	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4,6,8**	**5,7,9,10**	Grand Total	Overlap (%)
0	**3**		1				4	75
1	2	**12**	2	2	6		24	50
2		1	**10**	1	2		14	71
3		2		**35**	2	4	43	81
4				1	**57**	14	72	79
5					6	**125**	131	95
Grand Total	5	15	13	39	73	143	**288**	
Overlap (%)	60	80	77	90	78	87		

Table I2.1 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1976

1976 Census Divisions	**1976** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	**1976** Census Divisions	**1976** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
1001	3	2404	5
1002	5	2405	5
1003	5	2406	5
1004	5	2407	5
1005	5	2408	5
1006	5	2409	5
1007	5	2410	5
1008	5	2411	5
1009	5	2412	5
1010	5	2413	5
1101	5	2414	4
1102	5	2415	4
1103	5	2416	4
1201	5	2417	4
1202	5	2420	2
1203	5	2421	2
1204	5	2422	5
1205	5	2423	5
1206	4	2424	5
1207	5	2425	4
1208	4	2426	4
1209	2	2427	5
1210	4	2428	4
1211	5	2429	4
1212	5	2432	3
1213	5	2433	4
1214	5	2434	5
1215	5	2435	4
1216	4	2436	3
1217	3	2437	4
1218	4	2438	4
1301	3	2439	4
1302	4	2440	5
1303	3	2441	3
1304	4	2442	4
1305	3	2443	3
1306	3	2447	5
1307	3	2449	5
1308	4	2450	5
1309	5	2451	4
1310	3	2452	4
1311	4	2453	4
1312	5	2454	5
1313	5	2455	3
1314	5	2456	1
1315	5	2457	4
2401	5	2458	4
2402	5	2461	5
2403	5		

Table I2.1 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1976 *(cont'd)*

1976 Census Divisions	1976 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	1976 Census Divisions	1976 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
2462	1	3526	2
2463	1	3528	4
2464	1	3529	3
2465	0	3530	2
2466	1	3531	4
2467	4	3532	4
2468	5	3534	4
2469	1	3536	4
2470	1	3537	3
2471	4	3538	3
2472	1	3539	2
2473	1	3540	5
2474	4	3541	5
2475	4	3542	5
2476	5	3543	3
2478	4	3544	5
2479	2	3546	5
2480	4	3547	5
2483	5	3548	3
2484	5	3549	4
2490	5	3551	5
2493	5	3552	4
2494	3	3553	3
2497	5	3554	5
2498	5	3556	5
3501	4	3557	3
3502	4	3558	3
3503	4	3559	5
3504	3	3560	5
3505	4	4601	4
3506	2	4602	4
3507	4	4603	4
3508	4	4604	5
3509	4	4605	5
3510	3	4606	5
3511	4	4607	5
3512	5	4608	5
3513	4	4609	4
3514	4	4610	4
3515	3	4611	2
3516	4	4612	4
3518	1	4613	4
3519	1	4614	4
3520	0	4615	5
3521	1	4616	5
3522	4	4617	5
3523	3	4618	5
3524	1	4619	5
3525	2		

Table I2.1 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1976 *(cont'd)*

1976 Census Divisions	**1976** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
4620	5
4621	5
4622	5
4623	5
4701	5
4702	5
4703	5
4704	5
4705	4
4706	3
4707	4
4708	5
4709	5
4710	5
4711	3
4712	4
4713	5
4714	5
4715	4
4716	4
4717	5
4718	5
4801	5
4802	5
4803	5
4804	5
4805	4
4806	2
4807	5
4808	5
4809	4
4810	4
4811	2
4812	5
4813	4
4814	5
4815	5
5901	5
5903	5
5905	4
5907	4
5909	4
5911	1
5913	1
5915	0
5917	3
5919	4
5921	5
5923	5
5925	5
5927	5
5929	5
5931	5
5933	3
5935	3
5937	4
5939	5
5941	5
5943	5
5945	5
5947	5
5949	5
5951	5
5953	3
5955	5
5957	5
6001	5
6104	5
6105	5
6106	5
6107	5
6108	5

Table I2.2 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1981

1981 Census Divisions	**1981** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
1001	3
1002	5
1003	5
1004	5
1005	5
1006	5
1007	5
1008	5
1009	5
1010	5
1101	5
1102	5
1103	5
1201	5
1202	5
1203	5
1204	5
1205	5
1206	4
1207	5
1208	4
1209	2
1210	4
1211	5
1212	5
1213	5
1214	5
1215	5
1216	4
1217	3
1218	4
1301	3
1302	4
1303	3
1304	4
1305	3
1306	3
1307	3
1308	4
1309	5
1310	3
1311	4
1312	5
1313	5
1314	5
1315	5
2401	5
2402	5
2403	5
2404	5
2405	5
2406	5
2407	5
2408	5
2409	5
2410	5
2411	5
2412	5
2413	5
2414	4
2415	4
2416	4
2417	4
2420	2
2421	2
2422	5
2423	5
2424	5
2425	4
2426	4
2427	5
2428	4
2429	4
2432	3
2433	4
2434	5
2435	4
2436	3
2437	4
2438	4
2439	4
2440	5
2441	3
2442	4
2443	3
2447	5
2449	5
2450	5
2451	4
2452	4
2453	4
2454	5
2455	3
2456	1
2457	4
2458	4
2461	5

Table I2.2 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1981 *(cont'd)*

1981 Census Divisions	1981 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	1981 Census Divisions	1981 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
2462	1	3528	4
2463	1	3529	3
2464	1	3530	2
2465	0	3531	4
2466	1	3532	4
2467	4	3534	4
2468	5	3536	4
2469	1	3537	3
2470	1	3538	3
2471	4	3539	2
2472	1	3540	5
2473	1	3541	5
2474	4	3542	5
2475	4	3543	3
2476	5	3544	5
2478	4	3546	5
2479	2	3547	5
2480	4	3548	3
2483	5	3549	4
2484	5	3551	5
2490	5	3552	4
2493	5	3553	3
2494	3	3554	5
2497	5	3556	5
2498	5	3557	3
3501	4	3558	3
3502	4	3559	5
3503	4	3560	5
3504	3	4601	4
3505	4	4602	4
3506	2	4603	4
3507	4	4604	5
3508	4	4605	5
3509	4	4606	5
3510	3	4607	5
3511	4	4608	5
3512	5	4609	4
3513	4	4610	4
3514	4	4611	2
3515	3	4612	4
3516	4	4613	4
3518	1	4614	4
3519	1	4615	5
3520	0	4616	5
3521	1	4617	5
3522	4	4618	5
3523	3	4619	5
3524	1	4620	5
3525	2	4621	5
3526	2	4622	5

Table I2.2 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1981 *(cont'd)*

1981 Census Divisions	1981 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
4623	5
4701	5
4702	5
4703	5
4704	5
4705	5
4706	3
4707	4
4708	5
4709	5
4710	5
4711	3
4712	4
4713	5
4714	5
4715	4
4716	4
4717	5
4718	5
4801	5
4802	5
4803	5
4804	5
4805	4
4806	2
4807	5
4808	5
4809	4
4810	4
4811	2
4812	5
4813	4
4814	5
4815	5
5901	5
5903	5
5905	4
5907	4
5909	4
5911	1
5913	1
5915	0
5917	3
5919	4
5921	3
5923	5
5925	5
5927	5
5929	5
5931	5
5933	3
5935	3
5937	4
5939	5
5941	5
5943	5
5945	5
5947	5
5949	5
5951	5
5953	3
5955	5
5957	5
6001	5
6104	5
6105	5
6106	5
6107	5
6108	5

Table 12.3 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1986

1986 Census Divisions	**1986** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	**1986** Census Divisions	**1986** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
1001	3	2404	5
1002	5	2405	5
1003	5	2406	5
1004	5	2407	5
1005	5	2408	5
1006	5	2409	5
1007	5	2410	5
1008	5	2411	5
1009	5	2412	5
1010	5	2413	5
1101	4	2414	4
1102	3	2415	4
1103	5	2416	4
1201	5	2417	4
1202	5	2420	2
1203	5	2421	2
1204	5	2422	5
1205	5	2423	5
1206	4	2424	5
1207	5	2425	4
1208	4	2426	4
1209	2	2427	5
1210	4	2428	4
1211	5	2429	4
1212	5	2432	3
1213	5	2433	3
1214	5	2434	5
1215	5	2435	4
1216	4	2436	3
1217	3	2437	4
1218	4	2438	4
1301	3	2439	3
1302	4	2440	5
1303	3	2441	3
1304	4	2442	4
1305	3	2443	3
1306	3	2447	5
1307	3	2449	5
1308	4	2450	5
1309	5	2451	4
1310	3	2452	4
1311	4	2453	4
1312	5	2454	5
1313	5	2455	3
1314	5	2456	1
1315	5	2457	4
2401	5	2458	4
2402	5	2461	5
2403	5	2462	1
		2463	1

Table I2.3 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1986 *(cont'd)*

1986 Census Divisions	**1986** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	**1986** Census Divisions	**1986** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
2464	1	3536	4
2465	0	3537	2
2466	1	3538	3
2467	4	3539	2
2468	5	3540	5
2469	1	3541	5
2470	1	3542	5
2471	4	3543	3
2472	1	3544	5
2473	1	3546	5
2474	4	3547	5
2475	4	3548	3
2476	5	3549	4
2478	4	3551	5
2479	2	3552	4
2480	4	3553	3
2483	5	3554	5
2484	5	3556	5
2490	5	3557	3
2493	5	3558	3
2494	3	3559	5
2497	5	3560	5
2498	5	4601	4
3501	3	4602	4
3502	4	4603	4
3506	2	4604	5
3507	4	4605	5
3509	4	4606	5
3510	3	4607	5
3511	4	4608	5
3512	3	4609	4
3513	4	4610	4
3514	4	4611	2
3515	3	4612	4
3516	4	4613	4
3518	1	4614	4
3519	1	4615	5
3520	0	4616	5
3521	1	4617	5
3522	4	4618	5
3523	3	4619	5
3524	1	4620	5
3525	2	4621	5
3526	2	4622	5
3528	4	4623	5
3529	3	4701	5
3530	2	4702	5
3531	4	4703	5
3532	4	4704	5
3534	4	4705	5

Table I2.3 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1986 *(cont'd)*

1986 Census Divisions	**1986** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	**1986** Census Divisions	**1986** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
4706	3	5935	3
4707	4	5937	4
4708	5	5939	5
4709	5	5941	5
4710	5	5943	5
4711	3	5945	5
4712	4	5947	5
4713	5	5949	5
4714	5	5951	5
4715	4	5953	3
4716	4	5955	5
4717	5	5957	5
4718	5	6001	5
4801	3	6104	5
4802	3	6105	5
4803	4	6106	5
4804	5	6107	5
4805	4	6108	5
4806	2		
4807	5		
4808	3		
4809	5		
4810	4		
4811	2		
4812	5		
4813	4		
4814	4		
4815	4		
4816	5		
4817	5		
4818	5		
4819	5		
5901	5		
5903	5		
5905	4		
5907	4		
5909	3		
5911	3		
5913	1		
5915	0		
5917	3		
5919	4		
5921	3		
5923	5		
5925	5		
5927	5		
5929	5		
5931	5		
5933	3		

Table I2.4 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1991

1991 Census Divisions	1991 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	1991 Census Divisions	1991 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
1001	3	2403	5
1002	5	2404	5
1003	5	2405	5
1004	5	2406	5
1005	5	2407	5
1006	5	2408	5
1007	5	2409	5
1008	5	2410	5
1009	5	2411	5
1010	5	2412	5
1101	4	2413	5
1102	3	2414	5
1103	5	2415	5
1201	5	2416	5
1202	5	2417	5
1203	5	2418	5
1204	5	2419	4
1205	5	2420	4
1206	4	2421	4
1207	5	2422	4
1208	4	2423	2
1209	2	2424	2
1210	4	2425	2
1211	5	2426	4
1212	5	2427	5
1213	5	2428	5
1214	5	2429	5
1215	5	2430	5
1216	4	2431	5
1217	3	2432	5
1218	4	2433	4
1301	3	2434	4
1302	4	2435	4
1303	3	2436	3
1304	4	2437	3
1305	3	2438	3
1306	3	2439	4
1307	3	2440	4
1308	4	2441	4
1309	5	2442	4
1310	3	2443	3
1311	4	2444	4
1312	5	2445	4
1313	5	2446	4
1314	5	2447	3
1315	5	2448	5
2401	5	2449	3
2402	5	2450	4
		2451	4

Table I2.4 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1991*(cont'd)*

1991 Census Divisions	**1991** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	**1991** Census Divisions	**1991** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
2452	4	3502	4
2453	4	3506	2
2454	3	3507	4
2455	1	3509	4
2456	3	3510	3
2457	1	3511	4
2458	1	3512	3
2459	1	3513	4
2460	1	3514	4
2461	4	3515	3
2462	5	3516	4
2463	4	3518	1
2464	1	3519	1
2465	1	3520	0
2466	0	3521	1
2467	1	3522	4
2468	4	3523	3
2469	5	3524	1
2470	1	3525	2
2471	1	3526	2
2472	1	3528	4
2473	1	3529	3
2474	1	3530	2
2475	4	3531	4
2476	4	3532	4
2477	4	3534	4
2478	5	3536	4
2479	5	3537	2
2480	4	3538	3
2481	2	3539	2
2482	2	3540	5
2463	4	3541	5
2484	4	3542	5
2485	5	3543	3
2486	5	3544	5
2487	5	3546	5
2488	5	3547	5
2489	5	3548	3
2490	5	3549	4
2491	5	3551	5
2492	5	3552	4
2493	4	3553	3
2494	3	3554	5
2495	5	3556	5
2496	5	3557	3
2497	5	3558	3
2498	5	3559	5
2499	5	3560	5
3501	3	4601	4

Table I2.4 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1991*(cont'd)*

1991 Census Divisions	1991 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	1991 Census Divisions	1991 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
4602	4	4810	4
4603	4	4811	2
4604	5	4812	5
4605	5	4813	4
4606	5	4814	4
4607	5	4815	4
4608	5	4816	5
4609	4	4817	5
4610	4	4818	5
4611	2	4819	5
4612	4	5901	5
4613	4	5903	5
4614	4	5905	4
4615	5	5907	4
4616	5	5909	3
4617	5	5911	3
4618	5	5913	1
4619	5	5915	0
4620	5	5917	2
4621	5	5919	4
4622	5	5921	3
4623	5	5923	5
4701	5	5925	5
4702	5	5927	5
4703	5	5929	5
4704	4	5931	5
4705	5	5933	3
4706	3	5935	3
4707	4	5937	4
4708	5	5939	5
4709	5	5941	5
4710	5	5943	5
4711	3	5945	5
4712	4	5947	5
4713	5	5949	5
4714	5	5951	5
4715	4	5953	3
4716	4	5955	5
4717	5	5957	5
4718	5	5959	5
4801	3	6001	5
4802	3	6104	5
4803	4	6105	5
4804	5	6106	5
4805	4	6107	5
4806	2	6108	5
4807	5		
4808	3		
4809	5		

Table I2.5 "Ehrensaft" and "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1996

1996 Census Division	1996 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	1996 "Ehrensaft codes" used in this working paper and for OECD "predominantly rural" subgroups (see Section 2.5, Table 1, for description of codes)
1001	3	3
1002	5	7
1003	5	7
1004	5	7
1005	5	5
1006	5	5
1007	5	7
1008	5	7
1009	5	10
1010	5	10
1101	4	9
1102	3	3
1103	5	7
1201	5	9
1202	5	7
1203	5	9
1204	5	7
1205	5	9
1206	4	6
1207	5	5
1208	4	6
1209	2	2
1210	4	6
1211	5	7
1212	5	5
1213	5	9
1214	5	7
1215	5	7
1216	4	8
1217	3	3
1218	4	8
1301	3	3
1302	4	6
1303	3	3
1304	4	9
1305	3	3
1306	3	3
1307	3	3
1308	4	8
1309	5	7
1310	3	3
1311	4	7
1312	5	7
1313	5	7
1314	5	7
1315	5	5
2401	5	7
2402	5	7
2403	5	7

Table I2.5 "Ehrensaft" and "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Division	**1996** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	**1996** "Ehrensaft codes" used in this working paper and for OECD "predominantly rural" subgroups (see Section 2.5, Table 1, for description of codes)
2404	5	7
2405	5	7
2406	5	7
2407	5	7
2408	5	7
2409	5	7
2410	5	5
2411	5	6
2412	5	5
2413	5	7
2414	5	7
2415	5	7
2416	5	7
2417	5	7
2418	5	7
2419	4	7
2420	4	8
2421	4	6
2422	4	4
2423	2	2
2424	2	4
2425	2	3
2426	4	6
2427	5	7
2428	5	7
2429	5	5
2430	5	7
2431	5	5
2432	5	7
2433	4	6
2434	4	4
2435	4	6
2436	3	3
2437	3	3
2438	3	6
2439	4	4
2440	4	6
2441	4	6
2442	4	6
2443	3	3
2444	4	6
2445	4	6
2446	4	4
2447	3	3
2448	5	6
2449	3	3
2450	4	6
2451	4	6
2452	1	6

Table I2.5 "Ehrensaft" and "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Division	**1996** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	**1996** "Ehrensaft codes" used in this working paper and for OECD "predominantly rural" subgroups (see Section 2.5, Table 1, for description of codes)
2453	5	4
2454	3	4
2455	1	4
2456	3	3
2457	1	3
2458	1	1
2459	1	1
2460	1	1
2461	4	4
2462	5	7
2463	4	4
2464	1	1
2465	1	1
2466	0	0
2467	1	1
2468	4	6
2469	5	7
2470	1	4
2471	1	1
2472	1	1
2473	1	1
2474	1	1
2475	1	3
2476	1	6
2477	4	6
2478	5	7
2479	5	7
2480	4	9
2481	1	2
2482	1	2
2483	4	7
2484	4	8
2485	5	7
2486	5	5
2487	5	7
2488	5	7
2489	5	5
2490	5	7
2491	5	5
2492	5	10
2493	4	4
2494	3	3
2495	5	6
2496	5	5
2497	5	5
2498	5	10
2499	5	10
3501	3	3
3502	1	6

Table I2.5 "Ehrensaft" and "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Division	1996 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	1996 "Ehrensaft codes" used in this working paper and for OECD "predominantly rural" subgroups (see Section 2.5, Table 1, for description of codes)
3506	0	2
3507	4	4
3509	4	4
3510	3	3
3511	4	6
3512	3	3
3513	4	3
3514	4	4
3515	3	3
3516	4	6
3518	1	1
3519	1	0
3520	0	0
3521	1	0
3522	1	4
3523	3	1
3524	1	1
3525	2	1
3526	2	2
3528	4	4
3529	3	3
3530	2	2
3531	4	4
3532	4	4
3534	2	4
3536	3	5
3537	2	2
3538	3	3
3539	2	2
3540	5	7
3541	5	5
3542	5	5
3543	3	1
3544	5	7
3546	5	9
3547	5	5
3548	3	3
3549	4	7
3551	5	9
3552	4	6
3553	3	3
3554	5	5
3556	5	10
3557	3	3
3558	3	3
3559	5	7
3560	5	10
4601	4	8
4602	4	6

Table I2.5 "Ehrensaft" and "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Division	1996 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	1996 "Ehrensaft codes" used in this working paper and for OECD "predominantly rural" subgroups (see Section 2.5, Table 1, for description of codes)
4603	4	6
4604	5	9
4605	5	9
4606	5	7
4607	5	5
4608	5	9
4609	4	6
4610	4	8
4611	2	2
4612	4	6
4613	4	6
4614	4	6
4615	5	7
4616	5	9
4617	5	7
4618	5	9
4619	5	9
4620	5	7
4621	5	10
4622	5	10
4623	5	10
4701	5	7
4702	5	7
4703	5	7
4704	4	8
4705	5	7
4706	3	3
4707	4	4
4708	5	6
4709	5	7
4710	5	9
4711	3	3
4712	4	6
4713	5	7
4714	5	7
4715	4	4
4716	4	6
4717	5	7
4718	5	10
4801	3	3
4802	3	3
4803	4	6
4804	5	7
4805	4	6
4806	2	2
4807	5	7
4808	3	3
4809	5	6
4810	4	4

Table I2.5 "Ehrensaft" and "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions, 1996 *(cont'd)*

1996 Census Division	**1996** Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)	**1996** "Ehrensaft codes" used in this working paper and for OECD "predominantly rural" subgroups (see Section 2.5, Table 1, for description of codes)
4811	2	2
4812	5	5
4813	4	6
4814	4	7
4815	4	6
4816	5	10
4817	5	7
4818	5	7
4819	5	7
5901	5	5
5903	4	7
5905	4	7
5907	4	5
5909	3	5
5915	0	0
5917	2	2
5919	4	6
5921	3	3
5923	4	5
5925	3	5
5927	5	7
5929	5	7
5931	4	7
5933	3	3
5935	3	3
5937	3	5
5939	4	7
5941	5	5
5943	5	7
5945	5	9
5947	5	10
5949	5	10
5951	5	10
5953	3	3
5955	5	5
5957	5	10
5959	5	10
6001	5	10
6104	5	10
6105	5	10
6106	5	10
6107	5	10
6108	5	10

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Table H1 OECD Community Codes for Canadian Census Consolidated Subdivisions 1996							
2								
3	1996		1996					
4	Census		OECD community codes					
5	Consolidated		rural =1	urban = 2				
6	Subdivisons		(See Section 2.4.1 for definition)					
7								
8	1001101		1					
9	1001124		1					
10	1001155		1					
11	1001203		1					
12	1001214		1					
13	1001234		1					
14	1001259		1					
15	1001293		1					
16	1001304		1					
17	1001321		1					
18	1001339		1					
19	1001357		1					
20	1001374		1					
21	1001396		1					
22	1001405		1					
23	1001421		1					
24	1001472		1					
25	1001490		1					
26	1001519		2					
27	1002001		1					
28	1002006		1					
29	1002009		1					
30	1002016		1					
31	1002026		1					
32	1002029		1					
33	1002031		1					
34	1002044		1					
35	1002048		1					
36	1003001		1					
37	1003006		1					
38	1003009		1					
39	1003014		1					
40	1003021		1					
41	1003024		1					
42	1003031		1					
43	1003038		1					
44	1003042		1					
45	1004001		1					
46	1004006		1					
47	1004011		1					
48	1004016		1					
49	1004022		1					
50	1005001		1					
51	1005003		1					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
52	1005007		1					
53	1005010		1					
54	1005016		1					
55	1005019		1					
56	1006001		1					
57	1006008		1					
58	1006014		1					
59	1006029		1					
60	1007001		1					
61	1007006		1					
62	1007009		1					
63	1007014		1					
64	1007018		1					
65	1007024		1					
66	1007028		1					
67	1007031		1					
68	1007038		1					
69	1007045		1					
70	1007051		1					
71	1007056		1					
72	1008001		1					
73	1008008		1					
74	1008020		1					
75	1008031		1					
76	1008035		1					
77	1008036		1					
78	1008046		1					
79	1008056		1					
80	1008058		1					
81	1008065		1					
82	1008067		1					
83	1008074		1					
84	1009001		1					
85	1009009		1					
86	1009021		1					
87	1009031		1					
88	1009041		1					
89	1009047		1					
90	1010001		1					
91	1010008		1					
92	1010020		1					
93	1010029		1					
94	1010042		1					
95	1101001		1					
96	1101006		1					
97	1101008		1					
98	1101009		1					
99	1101014		1					
100	1101016		1					
101	1101019		1					
102	1101026		1					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
103	1101028		1					
104	1101029		1					
105	1101031		1					
106	1101032		1					
107	1101034		1					
108	1101038		1					
109	1101039		1					
110	1101041		1					
111	1101042		1					
112	1101046		1					
113	1101049		1					
114	1101051		1					
115	1102001		1					
116	1102004		1					
117	1102006		1					
118	1102008		1					
119	1102009		1					
120	1102012		1					
121	1102014		1					
122	1102026		1					
123	1102028		1					
124	1102029		1					
125	1102031		1					
126	1102036		1					
127	1102038		1					
128	1102039		1					
129	1102040		1					
130	1102041		1					
131	1102042		1					
132	1102044		1					
133	1102045		1					
134	1102049		2					
135	1102052		1					
136	1102054		1					
137	1102056		1					
138	1102058		1					
139	1102085		1					
140	1103001		1					
141	1103006		1					
142	1103009		1					
143	1103011		1					
144	1103012		1					
145	1103016		1					
146	1103019		2					
147	1103026		1					
148	1103028		1					
149	1103031		1					
150	1103032		1					
151	1103034		1					
152	1103036		1					
153	1103038		1					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
154	1103041		1					
155	1103044		1					
156	1103046		1					
157	1103048		1					
158	1103049		1					
159	1103051		1					
160	1103054		1					
161	1103056		1					
162	1103058		1					
163	1201001		1					
164	1201006		1					
165	1202001		1					
166	1202004		1					
167	1203001		1					
168	1203004		1					
169	1204001		1					
170	1204008		1					
171	1205001		1					
172	1205004		1					
173	1205009		1					
174	1205014		1					
175	1206001		1					
176	1206009		1					
177	1207001		1					
178	1207011		1					
179	1207016		1					
180	1207021		1					
181	1208001		1					
182	1208008		1					
183	1209001		1					
184	1209008		1					
185	1209012		1					
186	1209018		2					
187	1209021		2					
188	1209026		1					
189	1209031		1					
190	1209036		1					
191	1209041		1					
192	1210001		1					
193	1210008		1					
194	1210012		1					
195	1211001		1					
196	1211006		1					
197	1211009		1					
198	1211014		1					
199	1212001		1					
200	1212006		1					
201	1212011		1					
202	1213001		1					
203	1213004		1					
204	1214001		1					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
205	1214006		1					
206	1215001		1					
207	1215006		1					
208	1215011		1					
209	1216001		1					
210	1216006		1					
211	1216011		1					
212	1217030		1					
213	1218001		1					
214	1218006		1					
215	1301001		1					
216	1301004		1					
217	1301006		2					
218	1301016		1					
219	1302004		1					
220	1302006		1					
221	1302008		1					
222	1302011		1					
223	1302014		1					
224	1302016		1					
225	1302021		1					
226	1302028		1					
227	1302034		1					
228	1302039		1					
229	1302042		1					
230	1302044		1					
231	1302052		1					
232	1303001		1					
233	1303004		1					
234	1303008		1					
235	1303011		1					
236	1303014		1					
237	1303016		1					
238	1303018		1					
239	1304001		1					
240	1304004		1					
241	1304006		1					
242	1304008		1					
243	1304011		1					
244	1304014		1					
245	1304016		1					
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2296	4708056		1					
2297	4708061		1					
2298	4708065		1					
2299	4708071		1					
2300	4708074		1					
2301	4708092		1					
2302	4709001		1					
2303	4709006		1					
2304	4709011		1					
2305	4709019		1					
2306	4709023		1					
2307	4709029		1					
2308	4709033		1					
2309	4709037		1					
2310	4709042		1					
2311	4709046		1					
2312	4709049		1					
2313	4709054		1					
2314	4709060		1					
2315	4709062		1					
2316	4709067		1					
2317	4709075		1					
2318	4710003		1					
2319	4710008		1					
2320	4710014		1					
2321	4710021		1					
2322	4710026		1					
2323	4710031		1					
2324	4710036		1					
2325	4710041		1					
2326	4710046		1					
2327	4710052		1					
2328	4710056		1					
2329	4710061		1					
2330	4710066		1					
2331	4710071		1					
2332	4711003		1					
2333	4711006		1					
2334	4711011		1					
2335	4711016		1					
2336	4711018		1					
2337	4711026		1					
2338	4711031		1					
2339	4711034		1					
2340	4711039		1					
2341	4711042		1					
2342	4711046		1					
2343	4711052		1					
2344	4711059		1					
2345	4711061		1					
2346	4711065		1					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2347	4711066		2					
2348	4711069		1					
2349	4711076		1					
2350	4711091		1					
2351	4711096		1					
2352	4712001		1					
2353	4712004		1					
2354	4712011		1					
2355	4712020		1					
2356	4712026		1					
2357	4712029		1					
2358	4712034		1					
2359	4712038		1					
2360	4712042		1					
2361	4712050		1					
2362	4712054		1					
2363	4712064		1					
2364	4712069		1					
2365	4712072		1					
2366	4712076		1					
2367	4712078		1					
2368	4713006		1					
2369	4713011		1					
2370	4713016		1					
2371	4713019		1					
2372	4713024		1					
2373	4713028		1					
2374	4713032		1					
2375	4713038		1					
2376	4713041		1					
2377	4713046		1					
2378	4713049		1					
2379	4713056		1					
2380	4713059		1					
2381	4713064		1					
2382	4713068		1					
2383	4713072		1					
2384	4713076		1					
2385	4713079		1					
2386	4713092		1					
2387	4713096		1					
2388	4714001		1					
2389	4714006		1					
2390	4714021		1					
2391	4714023		1					
2392	4714026		1					
2393	4714034		1					
2394	4714035		1					
2395	4714038		1					
2396	4714043		1					
2397	4714047		1					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2398	4714053		1					
2399	4714056		1					
2400	4714059		1					
2401	4714067		1					
2402	4714072		1					
2403	4714077		1					
2404	4715001		1					
2405	4715007		1					
2406	4715011		1					
2407	4715014		1					
2408	4715018		1					
2409	4715026		1					
2410	4715031		1					
2411	4715036		1					
2412	4715039		1					
2413	4715044		1					
2414	4715048		1					
2415	4715051		1					
2416	4715054		1					
2417	4715057		1					
2418	4715061		1					
2419	4715064		1					
2420	4715067		1					
2421	4715071		1					
2422	4715075		1					
2423	4715079		1					
2424	4715094		1					
2425	4715099		1					
2426	4716005		1					
2427	4716008		1					
2428	4716013		1					
2429	4716018		1					
2430	4716023		1					
2431	4716028		1					
2432	4716033		1					
2433	4716038		1					
2434	4716041		1					
2435	4716046		1					
2436	4716051		1					
2437	4716053		1					
2438	4716056		1					
2439	4716062		1					
2440	4716075		1					
2441	4717001		1					
2442	4717008		1					
2443	4717013		1					
2444	4717017		1					
2445	4717022		1					
2446	4717028		1					
2447	4717032		1					
2448	4717045		1					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2449	4717047		1					
2450	4717054		1					
2451	4717056		1					
2452	4717062		1					
2453	4718090		1					
2454	4801003		1					
2455	4801008		1					
2456	4802001		1					
2457	4802011		1					
2458	4802021		1					
2459	4802031		1					
2460	4803001		1					
2461	4803011		1					
2462	4803018		1					
2463	4804004		1					
2464	4804012		1					
2465	4804020		1					
2466	4805001		1					
2467	4805012		1					
2468	4805024		1					
2469	4805031		1					
2470	4805041		1					
2471	4806001		1					
2472	4806014		1					
2473	4806016		2					
2474	4806028		1					
2475	4807001		1					
2476	4807011		1					
2477	4807019		1					
2478	4807031		1					
2479	4807049		1					
2480	4808001		1					
2481	4808022		1					
2482	4808038		1					
2483	4809002		1					
2484	4810001		1					
2485	4810016		1					
2486	4810026		1					
2487	4810036		1					
2488	4810048		1					
2489	4810058		1					
2490	4811001		1					
2491	4811012		1					
2492	4811032		1					
2493	4811034		1					
2494	4811052		1					
2495	4811059		1					
2496	4811061		2					
2497	4812004		1					
2498	4812014		1					
2499	4812022		1					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2500	4813001		1					
2501	4813018		1					
2502	4813028		1					
2503	4813029		1					
2504	4813036		1					
2505	4813044		1					
2506	4814003		1					
2507	4815007		1					
2508	4815013		1					
2509	4815015		1					
2510	4815032		1					
2511	4815037		1					
2512	4815045		1					
2513	4816037		1					
2514	4816051		1					
2515	4817031		1					
2516	4817062		1					
2517	4817076		1					
2518	4817095		1					
2519	4818015		1					
2520	4819006		1					
2521	4819041		1					
2522	4819049		1					
2523	4819054		1					
2524	4819059		1					
2525	4819066		1					
2526	4819071		1					
2527	5901015		1					
2528	5901033		1					
2529	5901044		1					
2530	5903008		1					
2531	5903037		1					
2532	5903054		1					
2533	5905028		1					
2534	5905048		1					
2535	5907020		1					
2536	5907030		1					
2537	5907045		1					
2538	5909012		1					
2539	5909038		1					
2540	5909050		1					
2541	5909052		2					
2542	5909056		1					
2543	5909058		1					
2544	5915001		2					
2545	5915004		2					
2546	5915011		2					
2547	5915015		2					
2548	5915022		2					
2549	5915025		2					
2550	5915063		2					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2551	5915070		2					
2552	5915075		2					
2553	5917005		2					
2554	5917015		2					
2555	5917021		2					
2556	5917025		1					
2557	5917034		2					
2558	5917045		2					
2559	5917055		1					
2560	5919014		1					
2561	5919031		1					
2562	5919045		1					
2563	5921012		1					
2564	5921028		1					
2565	5923031		1					
2566	5923045		1					
2567	5925020		1					
2568	5925044		1					
2569	5925047		1					
2570	5925050		1					
2571	5927014		1					
2572	5929020		1					
2573	5931019		1					
2574	5931030		1					
2575	5933010		1					
2576	5933034		1					
2577	5933040		1					
2578	5933058		1					
2579	5933066		1					
2580	5935013		1					
2581	5935023		1					
2582	5937019		1					
2583	5937024		1					
2584	5937039		1					
2585	5939013		1					
2586	5939025		1					
2587	5939041		1					
2588	5941011		1					
2589	5941023		1					
2590	5941037		1					
2591	5943029		1					
2592	5943035		1					
2593	5945008		1					
2594	5947018		1					
2595	5947029		1					
2596	5949009		1					
2597	5949016		1					
2598	5949026		1					
2599	5949037		1					
2600	5951018		1					
2601	5951030		1					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2602	5951049		1					
2603	5953017		1					
2604	5953040		1					
2605	5955019		1					
2606	5955036		1					
2607	5957020		1					
2608	5959009		1					
2609	6001045		1					
2610	6104030		1					
2611	6105033		1					
2612	6106097		1					
2613	6107063		1					
2614	6108098		1					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Table H2 OECD Regional Codes for Canadian Census Divisions 1996							
2								
3	1996		1996			1996		
4	Census		OECD regional codes			Predominantly rural region		
5	Divisions		Predominantly rural =1			sub-groups		
6			Intermediate =2			Metro adjacent =1		
7			Predominantly urban =3			Non-metro adjacent =2		
8						Northern hinterlands =3		
9								
10				(See Section 2.4.2 for definition)				
11								
12	1001		2			not applicable		
13	1002		1			2		
14	1003		1			2		
15	1004		1			2		
16	1005		1			2		
17	1006		1			2		
18	1007		1			2		
19	1008		1			2		
20	1009		1			3		
21	1010		1			3		
22	1101		1			2		
23	1102		1			1		
24	1103		1			2		
25	1201		1			2		
26	1202		1			2		
27	1203		1			2		
28	1204		1			2		
29	1205		1			2		
30	1206		1			1		
31	1207		1			2		
32	1208		1			1		
33	1209		2			not applicable		
34	1210		1			1		
35	1211		1			2		
36	1212		1			2		
37	1213		1			2		
38	1214		1			2		
39	1215		1			2		
40	1216		1			1		
41	1217		1			1		
42	1218		1			1		
43	1301		3			not applicable		
44	1302		1			1		
45	1303		1			1		
46	1304		1			2		
47	1305		1			1		
48	1306		1			1		
49	1307		1			1		
50	1308		1			1		
51	1309		1			2		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
52	1310		2			not applicable		
53	1311		1			2		
54	1312		1			2		
55	1313		1			2		
56	1314		1			2		
57	1315		1			2		
58	2401		1			2		
59	2402		1			2		
60	2403		1			2		
61	2404		1			2		
62	2405		1			2		
63	2406		1			2		
64	2407		1			2		
65	2408		1			2		
66	2409		1			2		
67	2410		2			not applicable		
68	2411		1			1		
69	2412		2			not applicable		
70	2413		1			2		
71	2414		1			2		
72	2415		1			2		
73	2416		1			2		
74	2417		1			2		
75	2418		1			2		
76	2419		1			2		
77	2420		1			1		
78	2421		1			1		
79	2422		1			1		
80	2423		3			not applicable		
81	2424		2			not applicable		
82	2425		2			not applicable		
83	2426		1			1		
84	2427		1			2		
85	2428		1			2		
86	2429		2			not applicable		
87	2430		1			2		
88	2431		1			2		
89	2432		1			2		
90	2433		1			1		
91	2434		1			1		
92	2435		1			1		
93	2436		2			not applicable		
94	2437		2			not applicable		
95	2438		1			1		
96	2439		2			not applicable		
97	2440		1			1		
98	2441		1			1		
99	2442		1			1		
100	2443		2			not applicable		
101	2444		1			1		
102	2445		1			1		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
103	2446		1			1		
104	2447		2			not applicable		
105	2448		1			1		
106	2449		2			not applicable		
107	2450		1			1		
108	2451		1			1		
109	2452		1			1		
110	2453		2			not applicable		
111	2454		2			not applicable		
112	2455		1			1		
113	2456		2			not applicable		
114	2457		3			not applicable		
115	2458		3			not applicable		
116	2459		3			not applicable		
117	2460		3			not applicable		
118	2461		2			not applicable		
119	2462		1			2		
120	2463		1			1		
121	2464		3			not applicable		
122	2465		3			not applicable		
123	2466		3			not applicable		
124	2467		3			not applicable		
125	2468		1			1		
126	2469		1			2		
127	2470		2			not applicable		
128	2471		2			not applicable		
129	2472		3			not applicable		
130	2473		3			not applicable		
131	2474		1			1		
132	2475		2			not applicable		
133	2476		1			1		
134	2477		1			1		
135	2478		1			2		
136	2479		1			2		
137	2480		1			2		
138	2481		3			not applicable		
139	2482		1			1		
140	2483		1			2		
141	2484		1			1		
142	2485		1			2		
143	2486		1			2		
144	2487		1			2		
145	2488		1			2		
146	2489		1			2		
147	2490		1			2		
148	2491		1			2		
149	2492		1			3		
150	2493		1			1		
151	2494		2			not applicable		
152	2495		1			1		
153	2496		1			2		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
154	2497		1			2		
155	2498		1			3		
156	2499		1			3		
157	3501		1			1		
158	3502		1			1		
159	3506		3			not applicable		
160	3507		1			1		
161	3509		1			1		
162	3510		2			not applicable		
163	3511		1			1		
164	3512		1			1		
165	3513		1			1		
166	3514		1			1		
167	3515		2			not applicable		
168	3516		1			1		
169	3518		2			not applicable		
170	3519		2			not applicable		
171	3520		3			not applicable		
172	3521		3			not applicable		
173	3522		1			1		
174	3523		2			not applicable		
175	3524		3			not applicable		
176	3525		3			not applicable		
177	3526		2			not applicable		
178	3528		1			1		
179	3529		2			not applicable		
180	3530		3			not applicable		
181	3531		1			1		
182	3532		1			1		
183	3534		1			1		
184	3536		2			not applicable		
185	3537		2			not applicable		
186	3538		2			not applicable		
187	3539		3			not applicable		
188	3540		1			2		
189	3541		1			2		
190	3542		1			2		
191	3543		1			1		
192	3544		1			2		
193	3546		1			2		
194	3547		1			2		
195	3548		1			1		
196	3549		1			2		
197	3551		1			2		
198	3552		1			1		
199	3553		2			not applicable		
200	3554		1			2		
201	3556		1			3		
202	3557		2			not applicable		
203	3558		2			not applicable		
204	3559		1			2		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
205	3560		1			3		
206	4601		1			1		
207	4602		1			1		
208	4603		1			1		
209	4604		1			2		
210	4605		1			2		
211	4606		1			2		
212	4607		1			2		
213	4608		1			2		
214	4609		1			1		
215	4610		1			1		
216	4611		3			not applicable		
217	4612		1			1		
218	4613		1			1		
219	4614		1			1		
220	4615		1			2		
221	4616		1			2		
222	4617		1			2		
223	4618		1			2		
224	4619		1			2		
225	4620		1			2		
226	4621		1			3		
227	4622		1			3		
228	4623		1			3		
229	4701		1			2		
230	4702		1			2		
231	4703		1			2		
232	4704		1			1		
233	4705		1			2		
234	4706		2			not applicable		
235	4707		1			1		
236	4708		1			1		
237	4709		1			2		
238	4710		1			2		
239	4711		2			not applicable		
240	4712		1			1		
241	4713		1			2		
242	4714		1			2		
243	4715		1			1		
244	4716		1			1		
245	4717		1			2		
246	4718		1			3		
247	4801		1			1		
248	4802		1			1		
249	4803		1			1		
250	4804		1			2		
251	4805		1			1		
252	4806		3			not applicable		
253	4807		1			2		
254	4808		1			1		
255	4809		1			1		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
256	4810		1			1		
257	4811		3			not applicable		
258	4812		1			2		
259	4813		1			1		
260	4814		1			2		
261	4815		1			1		
262	4816		1			3		
263	4817		1			2		
264	4818		1			2		
265	4819		1			2		
266	5901		1			2		
267	5903		1			2		
268	5905		1			2		
269	5907		1			2		
270	5909		1			2		
271	5915		3			not applicable		
272	5917		3			not applicable		
273	5919		1			1		
274	5921		1			1		
275	5923		1			2		
276	5925		1			2		
277	5927		1			2		
278	5929		1			2		
279	5931		1			2		
280	5933		1			1		
281	5935		1			1		
282	5937		1			2		
283	5939		1			2		
284	5941		1			2		
285	5943		1			2		
286	5945		1			2		
287	5947		1			3		
288	5949		1			3		
289	5951		1			3		
290	5953		1			1		
291	5955		1			2		
292	5957		1			3		
293	5959		1			3		
294	6001		1			3		
295	6104		1			3		
296	6105		1			3		
297	6106		1			3		
298	6107		1			3		
299	6108		1			3		

Table I2.1 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions 1976

1976 Census Divisions	1976 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
1001	3
1002	5
1003	5
1004	5
1005	5
1006	5
1007	5
1008	5
1009	5
1010	5
1101	5
1102	5
1103	5
1201	5
1202	5
1203	5
1204	5
1205	5
1206	4
1207	5
1208	4
1209	2
1210	4
1211	5
1212	5
1213	5
1214	5
1215	5
1216	4
1217	3
1218	4
1301	3
1302	4
1303	3
1304	4
1305	3
1306	3
1307	3
1308	4
1309	5
1310	3
1311	4
1312	5
1313	5
1314	5
1315	5

2401	5
2402	5
2403	5
2404	5
2405	5
2406	5
2407	5
2408	5
2409	5
2410	5
2411	5
2412	5
2413	5
2414	4
2415	4
2416	4
2417	4
2420	2
2421	2
2422	5
2423	5
2424	5
2425	4
2426	4
2427	5
2428	4
2429	4
2432	3
2433	4
2434	5
2435	4
2436	3
2437	4
2438	4
2439	4
2440	5
2441	3
2442	4
2443	3
2447	5
2449	5
2450	5
2451	4
2452	4
2453	4
2454	5
2455	3
2456	1
2457	4
2458	4
2461	5
2462	1

2463	1
2464	1
2465	0
2466	1
2467	4
2468	5
2469	1
2470	1
2471	4
2472	1
2473	1
2474	4
2475	4
2476	5
2478	4
2479	2
2480	4
2483	5
2484	5
2490	5
2493	5
2494	3
2497	5
2498	5
3501	4
3502	4
3503	4
3504	3
3505	4
3506	2
3507	4
3508	4
3509	4
3510	3
3511	4
3512	5
3513	4
3514	4
3515	3
3516	4
3518	1
3519	1
3520	0
3521	1
3522	4
3523	3
3524	1
3525	2
3526	2
3528	4
3529	3
3530	2

3531	4
3532	4
3534	4
3536	4
3537	3
3538	3
3539	2
3540	5
3541	5
3542	5
3543	3
3544	5
3546	5
3547	5
3548	3
3549	4
3551	5
3552	4
3553	3
3554	5
3556	5
3557	3
3558	3
3559	5
3560	5
4601	4
4602	4
4603	4
4604	5
4605	5
4606	5
4607	5
4608	5
4609	4
4610	4
4611	2
4612	4
4613	4
4614	4
4615	5
4616	5
4617	5
4618	5
4619	5
4620	5
4621	5
4622	5
4623	5
4701	5
4702	5
4703	5
4704	5

4705	4
4706	3
4707	4
4708	5
4709	5
4710	5
4711	3
4712	4
4713	5
4714	5
4715	4
4716	4
4717	5
4718	5
4801	5
4802	5
4803	5
4804	5
4805	4
4806	2
4807	5
4808	5
4809	4
4810	4
4811	2
4812	5
4813	4
4814	5
4815	5
5901	5
5903	5
5905	4
5907	4
5909	4
5911	1
5913	1
5915	0
5917	3
5919	4
5921	5
5923	5
5925	5
5927	5
5929	5
5931	5
5933	3
5935	3
5937	4
5939	5
5941	5
5943	5
5945	5

5947	5
5949	5
5951	5
5953	3
5955	5
5957	5
6001	5
6104	5
6105	5
6106	5
6107	5
6108	5

Table I2.2 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions 1981

1981 Census Divisions	1981 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
1001	3
1002	5
1003	5
1004	5
1005	5
1006	5
1007	5
1008	5
1009	5
1010	5
1101	5
1102	5
1103	5
1201	5
1202	5
1203	5
1204	5
1205	5
1206	4
1207	5
1208	4
1209	2
1210	4
1211	5
1212	5
1213	5
1214	5
1215	5
1216	4
1217	3
1218	4
1301	3
1302	4
1303	3
1304	4
1305	3
1306	3
1307	3
1308	4
1309	5
1310	3
1311	4
1312	5
1313	5
1314	5
1315	5

2401	5
2402	5
2403	5
2404	5
2405	5
2406	5
2407	5
2408	5
2409	5
2410	5
2411	5
2412	5
2413	5
2414	4
2415	4
2416	4
2417	4
2420	2
2421	2
2422	5
2423	5
2424	5
2425	4
2426	4
2427	5
2428	4
2429	4
2432	3
2433	4
2434	5
2435	4
2436	3
2437	4
2438	4
2439	4
2440	5
2441	3
2442	4
2443	3
2447	5
2449	5
2450	5
2451	4
2452	4
2453	4
2454	5
2455	3
2456	1
2457	4
2458	4
2461	5
2462	1

2463	1
2464	1
2465	0
2466	1
2467	4
2468	5
2469	1
2470	1
2471	4
2472	1
2473	1
2474	4
2475	4
2476	5
2478	4
2479	2
2480	4
2483	5
2484	5
2490	5
2493	5
2494	3
2497	5
2498	5
3501	4
3502	4
3503	4
3504	3
3505	4
3506	2
3507	4
3508	4
3509	4
3510	3
3511	4
3512	5
3513	4
3514	4
3515	3
3516	4
3518	1
3519	1
3520	0
3521	1
3522	4
3523	3
3524	1
3525	2
3526	2
3528	4
3529	3
3530	2

3531	4
3532	4
3534	4
3536	4
3537	3
3538	3
3539	2
3540	5
3541	5
3542	5
3543	3
3544	5
3546	5
3547	5
3548	3
3549	4
3551	5
3552	4
3553	3
3554	5
3556	5
3557	3
3558	3
3559	5
3560	5
4601	4
4602	4
4603	4
4604	5
4605	5
4606	5
4607	5
4608	5
4609	4
4610	4
4611	2
4612	4
4613	4
4614	4
4615	5
4616	5
4617	5
4618	5
4619	5
4620	5
4621	5
4622	5
4623	5
4701	5
4702	5
4703	5
4704	5

4705	5
4706	3
4707	4
4708	5
4709	5
4710	5
4711	3
4712	4
4713	5
4714	5
4715	4
4716	4
4717	5
4718	5
4801	5
4802	5
4803	5
4804	5
4805	4
4806	2
4807	5
4808	5
4809	4
4810	4
4811	2
4812	5
4813	4
4814	5
4815	5
5901	5
5903	5
5905	4
5907	4
5909	4
5911	1
5913	1
5915	0
5917	3
5919	4
5921	3
5923	5
5925	5
5927	5
5929	5
5931	5
5933	3
5935	3
5937	4
5939	5
5941	5
5943	5
5945	5

5947	5
5949	5
5951	5
5953	3
5955	5
5957	5
6001	5
6104	5
6105	5
6106	5
6107	5
6108	5

Table I2.3 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions 1986

1986 Census Divisions	1986 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
1001	3
1002	5
1003	5
1004	5
1005	5
1006	5
1007	5
1008	5
1009	5
1010	5
1101	4
1102	3
1103	5
1201	5
1202	5
1203	5
1204	5
1205	5
1206	4
1207	5
1208	4
1209	2
1210	4
1211	5
1212	5
1213	5
1214	5
1215	5
1216	4
1217	3
1218	4
1301	3
1302	4
1303	3
1304	4
1305	3
1306	3
1307	3
1308	4
1309	5
1310	3
1311	4
1312	5
1313	5
1314	5
1315	5

2401	5
2402	5
2403	5
2404	5
2405	5
2406	5
2407	5
2408	5
2409	5
2410	5
2411	5
2412	5
2413	5
2414	4
2415	4
2416	4
2417	4
2420	2
2421	2
2422	5
2423	5
2424	5
2425	4
2426	4
2427	5
2428	4
2429	4
2432	3
2433	3
2434	5
2435	4
2436	3
2437	4
2438	4
2439	3
2440	5
2441	3
2442	4
2443	3
2447	5
2449	5
2450	5
2451	4
2452	4
2453	4
2454	5
2455	3
2456	1
2457	4
2458	4
2461	5
2462	1

2463	1
2464	1
2465	0
2466	1
2467	4
2468	5
2469	1
2470	1
2471	4
2472	1
2473	1
2474	4
2475	4
2476	5
2478	4
2479	2
2480	4
2483	5
2484	5
2490	5
2493	5
2494	3
2497	5
2498	5
3501	3
3502	4
3506	2
3507	4
3509	4
3510	3
3511	4
3512	3
3513	4
3514	4
3515	3
3516	4
3518	1
3519	1
3520	0
3521	1
3522	4
3523	3
3524	1
3525	2
3526	2
3528	4
3529	3
3530	2
3531	4
3532	4
3534	4
3536	4

3537	2
3538	3
3539	2
3540	5
3541	5
3542	5
3543	3
3544	5
3546	5
3547	5
3548	3
3549	4
3551	5
3552	4
3553	3
3554	5
3556	5
3557	3
3558	3
3559	5
3560	5
4601	4
4602	4
4603	4
4604	5
4605	5
4606	5
4607	5
4608	5
4609	4
4610	4
4611	2
4612	4
4613	4
4614	4
4615	5
4616	5
4617	5
4618	5
4619	5
4620	5
4621	5
4622	5
4623	5
4701	5
4702	5
4703	5
4704	5
4705	5
4706	3
4707	4
4708	5

4709	5
4710	5
4711	3
4712	4
4713	5
4714	5
4715	4
4716	4
4717	5
4718	5
4801	3
4802	3
4803	4
4804	5
4805	4
4806	2
4807	5
4808	3
4809	5
4810	4
4811	2
4812	5
4813	4
4814	4
4815	4
4816	5
4817	5
4818	5
4819	5
5901	5
5903	5
5905	4
5907	4
5909	3
5911	3
5913	1
5915	0
5917	3
5919	4
5921	3
5923	5
5925	5
5927	5
5929	5
5931	5
5933	3
5935	3
5937	4
5939	5
5941	5
5943	5
5945	5

5947	5
5949	5
5951	5
5953	3
5955	5
5957	5
6001	5
6104	5
6105	5
6106	5
6107	5
6108	5

Table I2.4 "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions 1991

1991 Census Divisions	1991 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
1001	3
1002	5
1003	5
1004	5
1005	5
1006	5
1007	5
1008	5
1009	5
1010	5
1101	4
1102	3
1103	5
1201	5
1202	5
1203	5
1204	5
1205	5
1206	4
1207	5
1208	4
1209	2
1210	4
1211	5
1212	5
1213	5
1214	5
1215	5
1216	4
1217	3
1218	4
1301	3
1302	4
1303	3
1304	4
1305	3
1306	3
1307	3
1308	4
1309	5
1310	3
1311	4
1312	5
1313	5
1314	5
1315	5

2401	5
2402	5
2403	5
2404	5
2405	5
2406	5
2407	5
2408	5
2409	5
2410	5
2411	5
2412	5
2413	5
2414	5
2415	5
2416	5
2417	5
2418	5
2419	4
2420	4
2421	4
2422	4
2423	2
2424	2
2425	2
2426	4
2427	5
2428	5
2429	5
2430	5
2431	5
2432	5
2433	4
2434	4
2435	4
2436	3
2437	3
2438	3
2439	4
2440	4
2441	4
2442	4
2443	3
2444	4
2445	4
2446	4
2447	3
2448	5
2449	3
2450	4
2451	4
2452	4

2453	4
2454	3
2455	1
2456	3
2457	1
2458	1
2459	1
2460	1
2461	4
2462	5
2463	4
2464	1
2465	1
2466	0
2467	1
2468	4
2469	5
2470	1
2471	1
2472	1
2473	1
2474	1
2475	4
2476	4
2477	4
2478	5
2479	5
2480	4
2481	2
2482	2
2483	4
2484	4
2485	5
2486	5
2487	5
2488	5
2489	5
2490	5
2491	5
2492	5
2493	4
2494	3
2495	5
2496	5
2497	5
2498	5
2499	5
3501	3
3502	4
3506	2
3507	4
3509	4

3510	3
3511	4
3512	3
3513	4
3514	4
3515	3
3516	4
3518	1
3519	1
3520	0
3521	1
3522	4
3523	3
3524	1
3525	2
3526	2
3528	4
3529	3
3530	2
3531	4
3532	4
3534	4
3536	4
3537	2
3538	3
3539	2
3540	5
3541	5
3542	5
3543	3
3544	5
3546	5
3547	5
3548	3
3549	4
3551	5
3552	4
3553	3
3554	5
3556	5
3557	3
3558	3
3559	5
3560	5
4601	4
4602	4
4603	4
4604	5
4605	5
4606	5
4607	5
4608	5

4609	4
4610	4
4611	2
4612	4
4613	4
4614	4
4615	5
4616	5
4617	5
4618	5
4619	5
4620	5
4621	5
4622	5
4623	5
4701	5
4702	5
4703	5
4704	4
4705	5
4706	3
4707	4
4708	5
4709	5
4710	5
4711	3
4712	4
4713	5
4714	5
4715	4
4716	4
4717	5
4718	5
4801	3
4802	3
4803	4
4804	5
4805	4
4806	2
4807	5
4808	3
4809	5
4810	4
4811	2
4812	5
4813	4
4814	4
4815	4
4816	5
4817	5
4818	5
4819	5

5901	5
5903	5
5905	4
5907	4
5909	3
5911	3
5913	1
5915	0
5917	2
5919	4
5921	3
5923	5
5925	5
5927	5
5929	5
5931	5
5933	3
5935	3
5937	4
5939	5
5941	5
5943	5
5945	5
5947	5
5949	5
5951	5
5953	3
5955	5
5957	5
5959	5
6001	5
6104	5
6105	5
6106	5
6107	5
6108	5

Table I2.5 "Ehrensaft" and "Revised" Beale Codes for Canadian census divisions 1996

1996 Census Division	1996 Revised codes for non-metropolitan analysis in Canada from Statistics Canada's Micro-Economic Analysis Division (See Appendix I for description of codes)
1001	3
1002	5
1003	5
1004	5
1005	5
1006	5
1007	5
1008	5
1009	5
1010	5
1101	4
1102	3
1103	5
1201	5
1202	5
1203	5
1204	5
1205	5
1206	4
1207	5
1208	4
1209	2
1210	4
1211	5
1212	5
1213	5
1214	5
1215	5
1216	4
1217	3
1218	4
1301	3
1302	4
1303	3
1304	4
1305	3
1306	3
1307	3
1308	4
1309	5
1310	3
1311	4
1312	5
1313	5
1314	5
1315	5

2401	5
2402	5
2403	5
2404	5
2405	5
2406	5
2407	5
2408	5
2409	5
2410	5
2411	5
2412	5
2413	5
2414	5
2415	5
2416	5
2417	5
2418	5
2419	4
2420	4
2421	4
2422	4
2423	2
2424	2
2425	2
2426	4
2427	5
2428	5
2429	5
2430	5
2431	5
2432	5
2433	4
2434	4
2435	4
2436	3
2437	3
2438	3
2439	4
2440	4
2441	4
2442	4
2443	3
2444	4
2445	4
2446	4
2447	3
2448	5
2449	3
2450	4
2451	4
2452	1

2453	5
2454	3
2455	1
2456	3
2457	1
2458	1
2459	1
2460	1
2461	4
2462	5
2463	4
2464	1
2465	1
2466	0
2467	1
2468	4
2469	5
2470	1
2471	1
2472	1
2473	1
2474	1
2475	1
2476	1
2477	4
2478	5
2479	5
2480	4
2481	1
2482	1
2483	4
2484	4
2485	5
2486	5
2487	5
2488	5
2489	5
2490	5
2491	5
2492	5
2493	4
2494	3
2495	5
2496	5
2497	5
2498	5
2499	5
3501	3
3502	1
3506	0
3507	4
3509	4

3510	3
3511	4
3512	3
3513	4
3514	4
3515	3
3516	4
3518	1
3519	1
3520	0
3521	1
3522	1
3523	3
3524	1
3525	2
3526	2
3528	4
3529	3
3530	2
3531	4
3532	4
3534	2
3536	3
3537	2
3538	3
3539	2
3540	5
3541	5
3542	5
3543	3
3544	5
3546	5
3547	5
3548	3
3549	4
3551	5
3552	4
3553	3
3554	5
3556	5
3557	3
3558	3
3559	5
3560	5
4601	4
4602	4
4603	4
4604	5
4605	5
4606	5
4607	5
4608	5

4609	4
4610	4
4611	2
4612	4
4613	4
4614	4
4615	5
4616	5
4617	5
4618	5
4619	5
4620	5
4621	5
4622	5
4623	5
4701	5
4702	5
4703	5
4704	4
4705	5
4706	3
4707	4
4708	5
4709	5
4710	5
4711	3
4712	4
4713	5
4714	5
4715	4
4716	4
4717	5
4718	5
4801	3
4802	3
4803	4
4804	5
4805	4
4806	2
4807	5
4808	3
4809	5
4810	4
4811	2
4812	5
4813	4
4814	4
4815	4
4816	5
4817	5
4818	5
4819	5

5901	5
5903	4
5905	4
5907	4
5909	3
5915	0
5917	2
5919	4
5921	3
5923	4
5925	3
5927	5
5929	5
5931	4
5933	3
5935	3
5937	3
5939	4
5941	5
5943	5
5945	5
5947	5
5949	5
5951	5
5953	3
5955	5
5957	5
5959	5
6001	5
6104	5
6105	5
6106	5
6107	5
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1996 "Ehrensaft codes" used in this working paper and for OECD "predominantly rural" subgroups (see Section 2.5, Table 1, for description of codes)
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